

Gandhi acquitted conspiracy to destroy satire film

Charles Wigg, son of the Prime Minister, was acquitted by the Court of being guilty of a conspiracy with Shukla, the Information Minister, to destroy copies of a film which the morals of India's politicians and Mr. Maruti car produced for its seizure and transfer to the custody of the Information Ministry does not disclose any offence, the Supreme Court held.

When the Delhi Sessions Court judge sentenced both men to two years' imprisonment, however, he had found all the conspiracy charges which included a criminal breach of trust, destruction of evidence, and the receiving and concealing of stolen property at the Maruti factory outside Delhi "proved beyond reasonable doubt".

The Sessions Court judge also pointed to the circumstances that the destruction of the film was intended to prevent the Supreme Court judges, who had an application before them to permit its exhibition, from themselves seeing the film to decide on the merits of the seizure order.

Mr. Nabata had gone to the Supreme Court over Kissa Kurki's case a few days before the emergency was declared in June, 1975, and twice subsequently the Government came back to the court to tell it that the positive print of the film was "missing" and then that the negative had also been "lost" thus preventing any viewing of the film.

The scene in the Supreme Court room was peculiarly tranquil this morning—in contrast with the hearings of the case last December when Mr. Charan Singh's Administration was in power just before the elections.

According to the prosecution's case a November, 1975 raid had been staged on a Bombay film laboratory when the prints, negatives, and soundtrack of the film were all taken. But Mr. Nabata had entrusted his film to the Information Ministry pending certification and sealing it was thus bound to be a breach of trust, it was said.

Mr. Bata Singh, one of the general secretaries of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party, later described Mr. Gandhi's acquittal as "a triumph of the truth over falsehood". The Supreme Court's finding was, he said, a "resounding slap in the face of the character assassination" in India.

Earlier this week a Delhi lower court ordered the dropping of proceedings against the Prime Minister for allegedly harassing in 1975 four government officials who were collecting material to answer parliamentary questions relating to Mr. Gandhi's Maruti car enterprise.

Mr. Bata Singh, one of the general secretaries of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party, later described Mr. Gandhi's acquittal as "a triumph of the truth over falsehood".

Mr. Bata Singh, one of the general secretaries of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party, later described Mr. Gandhi's acquittal as "a triumph of the truth over falsehood".

Poland refuses to discuss case of woman they jailed after a secret trial

Appeal day approaches for imprisoned UN secretary

From John Darnton
Warsaw, April 11

Miss Alicia Wosolowska is reported to be in shock and deeply bewildered by all that has befallen her since she returned to Poland eight months ago for what was to have been a brief and happy reunion with family and friends. Instead, it became a nightmare.

Miss Wosolowska, aged 36, a United Nations employee, was arrested on August 10, having been under constant surveillance by the secret police. She was subjected to interrogation in Rakowiecka prison here.

Last month, a military tribunal sentenced her, in a closed hearing, to seven years in prison as a spy for a Nato power.

Her story raises some disturbing questions. It was pieced together from interviews with people who had contact with her during her two weeks of freedom before her arrest, with close friends and with other reliable sources who cannot be named. Her family refused all requests for interviews.

Miss Wosolowska stopped off in Poland on her way from New

York to take up a new post with the United Nations development programme in Mongolia. It was her first visit home since she went to the United States nine years previously.

She joined the United Nations in 1971 as a guide, later becoming a secretary with the development programme where she was asked, because she speaks Russian, to manage its office at Ulan Gator in Mongolia.

From the moment she entered Poland, she appeared to be marked as someone meriting special attention. Her luggage was given a two-hour scrutiny by customs and the car in which her brother drove her from the airport was stopped for a document check.

When she visited houses, a car containing four plainclothes policemen appeared, but she acted unconcerned. She knew she was being followed but she did not seem to think about it very much, a friend said. She didn't seem worried.

She visited Lublin, where she had studied English literature at the university. Torun, where her parents live, and Warsaw.

Her Polish passport had expired but she had United Nations travel papers and in Lublin she applied for and was issued with a new Polish passport about August 5.

Several days later, two men in plainclothes burst into her parents' apartment in Torun, seized the new passport and told her to report to the central passport office in Warsaw within the next few days.

She did so and did not return. A member of her family went to Warsaw next day to look for her but no one at the passport office would answer inquiries.

An Interior Ministry official said she had been detained and that the family would be officially notified by post. The letter cited Article 124 of the penal code, which applies to people cooperating with foreign intelligence agencies.

For most of her detention in Rakowiecka prison, Miss Wosolowska was led to believe by her interrogators that her case was not that serious. She was told at first that she would not even need a lawyer and was under the impression that she would be freed in February.

Her treatment in prison was

reasonably good. She shared a cell with three other women and was allowed exercise and visits from her immediate family.

According to one source, the absence of physical mistreatment probably misled her. Then, abruptly, after about six months her case seemed to assume a new gravity and she was informed that she would need a lawyer.

One item taken by the police and entered as evidence against her was a red notebook taken from her parents' home. It contained the names of many acquaintances from Hongkong to New York, the usual international directory of people who work abroad.

At her three-day trial in the Warsaw military district court no journalist or foreign representative was admitted. Immigration officials at the airport turned back Mr. Friedrich von Hadding, the retired president of the Swedish Court of Appeals, who wanted to attend as a representative of the International Commission of Jurists.

Publicly the Government has said only that Miss Wosolowska

was guilty of spying for a Nato power. But in court, the specific charge, which carries penalties ranging from five years' imprisonment to death, was that she had attempted to recruit people from the peoples democracies, or eastern Europe, to work for the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Polish news agency PAP carried a brief report on the trial saying that Miss Wosolowska pleaded guilty. But her supporters say that she made a long explanation of her conduct in New York and that it was misinterpreted so that it came out as an admission of guilt.

Her plight has attracted considerable attention. United Nations employees, arguing that her arrest and imprisonment threatened their independence as international civil servants, have pressed Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, to intervene. But the Polish Government has adamantly refused to permit any outside representative to visit her.

Polish authorities decline to say what kind of evidence they have against her or to discuss the matter.

Pakistan to shut down embassy in Hanoi

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, April 11

Pakistan has decided to close its embassy in Hanoi in protest at the recent statement by Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese Prime Minister, that Kashmir was "part of the sacred territory of India".

A statement said Pakistan was closing some of its missions as an economy measure and the Hanoi embassy would also be closed in view of Mr. Dong's statement.

It regretted Mr. Dong's statement, reminding him that Pakistan had consistently backed the struggle of the Vietnamese people for their liberation regardless of resultant difficulties in Pakistan's relations with the United States.

Pakistan considered the statement even more regrettable coming as it did on the eve of the visit to Islamabad by Mr. Suman Singh, the Indian Prime Minister's emissary. Pakistan believed that Mr. Dong's statement was an attempt to buy India's recognition of the "puppet regime" in Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, officials said today that Mr. Singh's talks, which began with a meeting with Mr. Agha Shahi, Pakistan's foreign affairs adviser, were an effort to increase understanding and contact between the two countries.

Spokesmen of the Indian and Pakistani delegations said there was not an agenda for the talks, which would include a review of bilateral issues as well as regional developments. Afghanistan included. The talks will end tomorrow, when Mr. Gandhi's message will be given to President Zia ul-Haq by Mr. Singh.

Writer shot by terrorists

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, April 11

Mr. Umit Ihan Kafkacioglu, a prize-winning novelist and a producer at the Istanbul studios of Turkish Television, was murdered by terrorists this morning in Istanbul.

Mr. Kafkacioglu, aged 45, was entering his car when the terrorists opened fire from a parked vehicle. The gunmen, believed to be rightist militants, escaped.

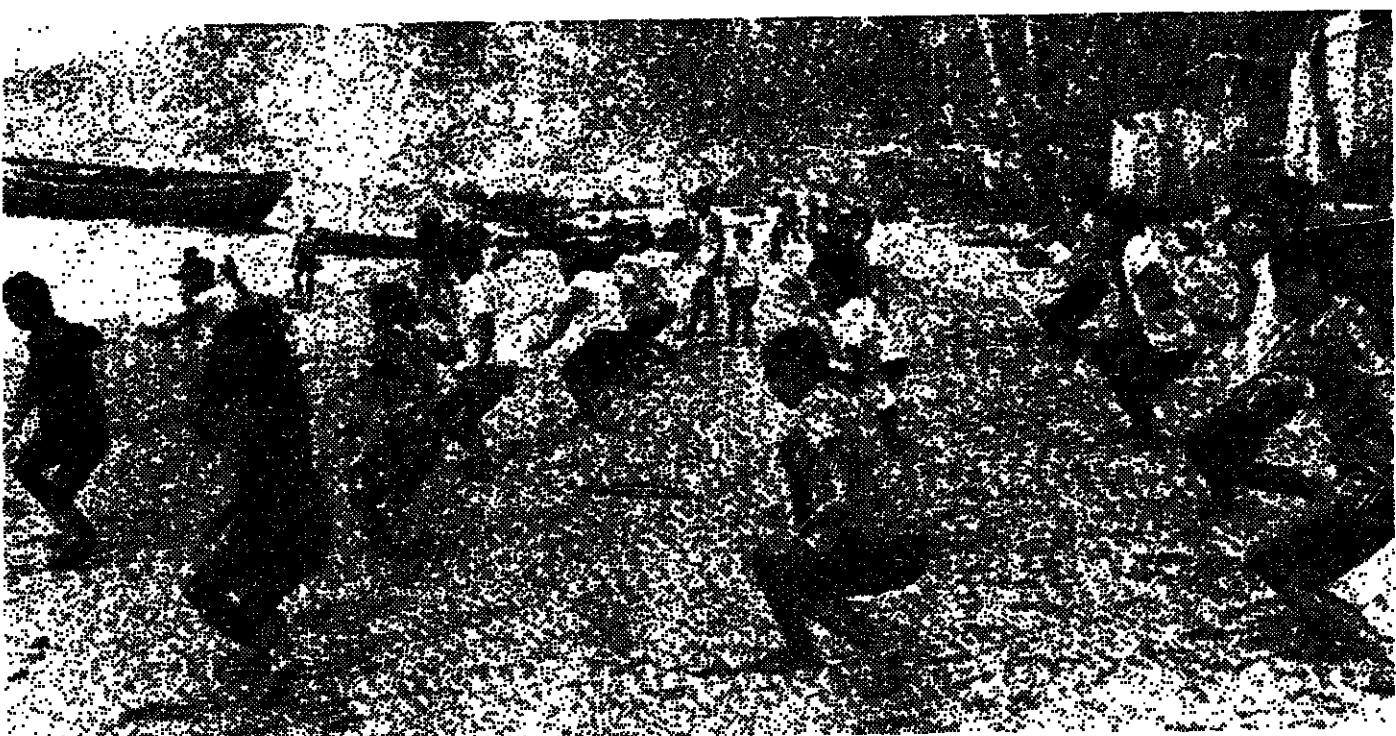
Cuba refuses offer of UN help over Havana refugees

By Alan McGregor
Geneva, April 11

Cuba has rebuffed the United Nations High Commission for Refugees by informing him his good offices are not required for the 10,000 Cubans who have sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

"The Cubans have decided to respect the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy not as extraterritorial but as non-violable," a commission official said today. This is becoming common diplomatic practice throughout the world, whenever people are, strictly speaking, not yet refugees.

Bonn aid: West Germany is prepared to accept refugees from the embassy, a foreign ministry spokesman



Military twostep: This group of Vietnamese refugees keep in trim with martial arts exercises on the beach by their camp on the island of Pulau Bidong off the coast of Malaysia.

Fears of reprisals by Saudi Arabia recede

By Our Foreign Staff

The Saudi Arabian Embassy in London yesterday issued a statement on the dramatized television documentary *Death of a Princess*, that while strongly worded, effectively quashed recent speculative reports that retaliatory action was imminent.

Mr. Naji Sadiq Mufri, Chargé d'Affaires at the embassy, denounced the programme, which was broadcast by ATV on Wednesday, as "an unpunished attack on the religion of Islam and its 600 million people and on the way of life of Saudi Arabia which is at the heart of the world of Islam."

When asked if the Saudi Government planned to take action against Britain because of the film, another embassy spokesman replied: "We have nothing further to add to this statement," which had been made after consultation with the Saudi royal family.

Mr. Anthony Thomas, the producer of the documentary, said he had met Saudi officials before the broadcast "who asked us very courteously, but very strongly, not to spread *Death of a Princess*". Speaking at Heathrow airport after his return from Amsterdam, where the film is to be shown on Wednesday, Mr. Thomas added that he was very surprised, indeed "at the outcry".

The Saudi statement, on which the Foreign Office had no comment, recognized "the importance of the freedom of speech and expression in the United Kingdom" and said that the Saudis had "no wish or intention to curb it".

"We are shocked that any company holding a television franchise in Britain should publicly show such a piece of fiction so offensive to a friendly country," the statement said.

In other developments, a Labour MP was tabling a Commons motion deploring the "subversive and grovelling Foreign Office message to the Saudis". Mr. Martin Flannery, MP for Sheffield, Hillsborough, is certain to get widespread support for his motion from Labour backbenchers, and possibly some support too from Tories who have also criticized Lord Carrington's stance.

Neolithic finds on island

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, April 11

More valuable archaeological relics are being unearthed on the small offshore island of Chep Lok Kok, on which Hongkong plans to build its new international airport.

The airport will impede the work of the Hongkong Archaeological Society, whose members have recently found stone tools and pottery thought to be more than 6,000 years old. Coins, iron objects and

shards dating back to the Tang period (617-907 AD) were also discovered. Engravings on most of the coins, which were all in good condition, could be read clearly as "kai yuan tang po," the chief currency.

Beneath these Tang deposits, at two other levels separated by more than 2 ft of white sand, were the stone tools and coarse pottery identified as belonging to the late and middle Neolithic periods.

Build-up of gas may have caused tanker explosion

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, April 11

A clearer picture emerged today of the sinking of the oil tanker *Albahaa B* in the Indian Ocean last week, after the vessel's Indian captain had four hours of talks with Mr. Ian Lloyd, principal surveyor of the salvage Association.

The association is acting for Lloyd's which has been asked by the Maritime Bureau of a technical investigation into the loss of the 239,410-ton vessel.

Mr. Lloyd said after the talks it was thought that a build-up of gas in the holds could have caused the explosions which sank the tanker more than 300 miles off Dar es Salaam on April 3.

He said no definite conclusion had been reached on the cause of the sinking but the explosion occurred during tank cleaning operations when there tended to be a build-up of gases which could be ignited by static electricity.

The explosions occurred at 5.30am and the *Albahaa B* took less than three hours to sink after breaking in half. Six crew members were lost but 38 were rescued by a cargo ship. The Lloyd's inquiry is being held in camera and its findings will not be made public.

Grenade kills 19 at film

Bangkok, April 11—Nineteen people were killed when a grenade was thrown into a crowd watching an outdoor film in the south-eastern Thai province of Trat.

New Sinbad planning replica dhow voyage

Bahrain, April 11.—A British writer is building a replica of a medieval Arab ship to sail from the Gulf to China and test both the science of old Arab navigators and the legends of Sinbad the Sailor.

Mr. Tim Severin, whose last adventure was sailing a leather boat across the Atlantic to prove that Irish monks could have discovered America, has found in Oman shipwrights who still remember the ancient methods of boat-building.

His ship will not look very different from the thousands of Arab and Indian dhows which still trade up and down the Gulf and across the Indian Ocean: High prow and stern, sweeping lines, and vast lateen sails.

But the hull planks will be sewn together with coconut fibre rope, 400 miles of it. Almost all dhows have been built with iron nails since Arabs first saw and copied European ships in the fifteenth century.

One of the earliest pictures of an Arab boat, in an Iraqi manuscript of 1237, shows the planks stitched together.

Mr. Severin's boat is a "boom" the largest and first type of dhow. Others are adaptations developed after Arabs saw European ships. On a recent visit to Bahrain he explained that the keel of his dhow was a single tree trunk from South India, 52 ft long. The overall length of the boat would be more, because it has a raked stem and stern. Once the keel was laid, the shipwrights knew from tradition what length the stern and stempost should be and at what angle they should be fixed to the keel.

They are building the boat using only the cubit, the distance between the tip of the fingers and the elbow, to measure length and a simple quadrant to measure angles.

When Mr. Severin sets out in November he will be following a trade route opened more than 2,000 years ago, from the Gulf to South India, across the eastern half of the Indian Ocean to the Straits of Malacca between Malaysia and Indonesia, and finally across the South China Sea to Hongkong.

Sea trade between the Middle East and China probably began hundreds of years before Christ. The first recorded return voyage to Canton by an Arab sailor was by an Omani, Abu Ubayda, in the middle of the eighth century. Oman, at the south of the Gulf, was always an important trading post and Mr. Severin's voyage is being sponsored by the present ruler, Sultan Qaboos bin Said.

In the tales of the "Thousand and one Nights" Sinbad voyaged to the South China Sea. Sailors in his day crossed the Indian Ocean and the China Sea with little more navigational equipment than a prodigious knowledge of astronomy. —Reuter.

BRUCE OIL MANAGEMENT GAME

The finals of the "Bruce Oil Management Game" were held at Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology on Saturday 29th March. The game, a computerised simulated oil field development in the West Shetland Basin, was played by teams from the UK and overseas, from businesses, schools and further education.

The winning teams who made the most "profit" from the development of the field were:-

BUSINESS SECTION	Reserves
1st 'Getty Oil'	Getty Oil (Britain) Ltd., Guildford £4175.63m
2nd 'Esso/Esso'	Esso Research Centre, Abingdon £4173.33m
3rd 'Platform 10'	BP Oil Limited, London £4171.98m
4th 'The Vikings'	Conoco North Sea Inc, London £4147.02m

COLLEGE SECTION	
1st 'Proceng'	Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh £4214.94m
2nd 'Seaoil'	University of Surrey, Guildford £4025.37m
3rd 'Mast Oil'	University of Wales Institute of Science & Technology, Cardiff £3987.14m

SCHOOL SECTION	
1st	South East Essex VI Form College £4096.27m
2nd	Mintlaw School £3970.92m
3rd	South Cheshire College, Crewe £3958.43m

The main prize for the winning team of the business section is a visit to the Offshore Technology Conference in Houston, USA, flying direct from the UK by British Caledonian Airways. The prizes were presented by the Chairman of the Government Committee of Enquiry into Offshore Safety, Dr. J. H. Burgoyne.

The game was devised by Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology in conjunction with "The Press and Journal" Aberdeen, and presented in association with "The Times", The Institute of Petroleum, and British Caledonian Airways.



Italy refugees need urgent aid

Correspondent
Rome, April 11

are flooding into large sums of aid are needed to them, it was said.

Hassan, chairman of the board of the United Nations Children's Fund, has just returned to Somalia where a camp 100 miles south of Mogadishu containing 10,000 refugees. The Somali told him there were 10 registered refugees and a similar number camps.

authorities, he said, between 1,800 and 2,500 more refugees are arriving in Somalia every day. "We are unable to cope with the situation today, but a lot of food and other assistance is in the pipeline", Dr. Hassan said.

He said about 650m was needed to provide for the refugees in the coming year, but less than a quarter of this had so far been pledged. A strong case will be presented to the United Nations which meets in New York in May, for increased allocations for Somalia, he said. The Ethiopian authorities have announced that Somali troops up to 50 miles inside south-eastern Ethiopia. The Ethiopians claim to have inflicted heavy losses

on the Somali forces, and to have captured large quantities of arms.

Somalia denies that its army is operating inside the Ogaden, and says the war there is being carried on by the Western Somalia Liberation Front, which has a large guerrilla army in the field.

It appears that there has recently been a revival of military activity in the Ogaden, Ethiopian aircraft have bombed several areas inside Somalia recently, in moves designed to hit bases allegedly used by the liberation front and to deter the Somali authorities from helping the guerrillas.

The fighting, however, is a big factor in the recent increase in the flow of refugees out of the Ogaden.

24 bodies found scattered in El Salvador

San Salvador, April 11.—The bodies of 24 people have been found scattered in two districts of El Salvador, armed forces spokesman said today. All had bullet wounds.

The bodies of 11 men were found yesterday on a road in the Usulután district about 69 miles south-east of here. Their estimated ages ranged between 17 and 35.

In the district of Cuscatlan, about 25 miles north-west of San Salvador, the bodies of another 13 men were also found yesterday, scattered along highways, dirt roads and in fields, the spokesman said. All the victims were believed to be peasants.—UPI.

Saturday Review

A crossing too late

"Second Front Now" was the demand chalked on walls during the last war, a symptom of a general wisdom that reasoned that the sooner mainland Europe was invaded, the sooner the war would be won. The Allied military command disagreed, preferring first to clear North Africa and the Mediterranean of Axis troops. The decision to delay the invasion of Northern Europe until 1944 has been one of the most hotly disputed aspects of Allied strategy, argued over by military historian and armchair general alike. A successful invasion might have shortened the war, saving the lives not only of the opposing forces but of the Jews who were being exterminated. The Soviet Union might have lost the race to Berlin and Eastern Europe might have been saved from falling under Soviet influence. But is this a simple-minded dream, unsupported by the facts known then or since? Or were the Allied Chiefs of Staff right to bide their time and be certain of success? John Grigg reexamines the case for and against opening the second front in 1943.



Would it have been possible to carry out a cross-Channel invasion in 1943? Few historical questions have been answered more generally or more confidently in the negative. Even Basil Liddell Hart, least conventional of military historians, has on this issue endorsed the conventional wisdom. Recording in his account of the Second World War, the view of the British Chiefs of Staff that any attempt at a direct attack across the Channel in 1943 would end in disaster or futility, he adds that their estimate "will hardly be questioned in historical retrospect".

So far, indeed, it hardly has been questioned. But why it is not very easy to understand. Although there has been a good deal of peripheral revisionism about the war, the central strategic issue has mysteriously escaped re-examination. Those responsible for what may be termed the Casablanca strategy have had things almost entirely their own way.

The chief reason for this may be that most people in the West were broadly satisfied with the outcome of the war, and felt that it had been conducted with less disregard for human life than the monstrous struggle on the Western Front in 1914-18. There will always be recriminations in defeat, and there may also be recriminations when victory seems to have been obtained at too heavy a price. But in Britain and the United States there has been a general acceptance of the view that the West's victory in Europe in the Second World War was relatively economical.

So it was, by comparison with the First World War—at any rate for the troops. But it does not follow that a quicker victory would have been any less economical; it might well have been more so. And of course it would have saved an incalculable number of civilian lives on the Continent, where every month added to the war was a cruel affliction. It might have been thought that the Americans, who were

such strong opponents of an earlier cross-Channel strategy during the war, would have kept the argument alive subsequently. But, in fact, they have tended to be somewhat muted on the issue, complaining of British obsession with the Mediterranean without putting forward a coherent alternative. This reflects the failure which overtook Marshall himself after he had lost the battle for a cross-Channel operation in 1943 and had reluctantly agreed to Torch (the Allied invasion of North Africa).

American writers on the war have been rather too prone to accept Marshall's view that Torch started a process, that was irreversible. The six-month campaign against the Germans in Tunisia (whose position there was hopeless, anyway), and the eventual decision to fight in Italy, were not necessary consequences of the landings in North Africa. The objections to becoming too deeply committed to the Mediterranean were not pressed home at the time, and have since been only half-heartedly blurred over since.

The truth is that, after Torch, many leading Americans had a vested interest in the Mediterranean—including Eisenhower, until he was appointed to Greenland (the Allied invasion of Normandy). It was not only the British who saw promising opportunities in that theatre, or who tried to get resources dedicated to it. By 1943, therefore, the original difference between Americans and British on the basic issue of European strategy had become considerably blurred. And it has remained blurred ever since.

It is also true that interpretations of the war, such as Chester Wilentz's, have not been without influence in the United States. The rather facile and spurious connexion between more far-reaching campaigns in the Mediterranean and more effective resistance to the Soviet Union has appeared to Cold Warriors in America as elsewhere. Some who now condemn Roosevelt's foreign policy during the war,

and impute superior wisdom to Churchill, are apt to make similar judgments about strategy.

In fact, Churchill's views on political and strategic issues have been much oversimplified, particularly his views on the question of a cross-Channel attack. He was, to be sure, immensely (and rightly) opposed to any large-scale operation of the kind in 1943. This would have had to be carried out mainly by British troops, since the Americans could not be ready in sufficient numbers, and Churchill was determined not to surrender British lives in an enterprise which he believed had no conceivable chance of success.

But his original attitude towards landing in 1943 was very different. He more or less promised Stalin at their last meeting in Moscow the previous August that a Second Front (as Stalin understood the term) would be opened in 1943. Throughout the autumn and early winter of 1942, he continued to press the British Chiefs of Staff to prepare for a cross-Channel attack in 1943, and on the eve of the Casablanca conference he was still talking of a "preliminary" invasion that year.

Unfortunately, he wanted to do nothing things in the Mediterranean as well, and was therefore outmanoeuvred by Brooke, whose aims were less difficult. Brooke's mind was set against any cross-Channel operation in 1943, and in favour of unlimited activity in the Mediterranean. He persuaded Churchill before the conference that the immediate priority should be clearing the whole North African shore and capturing Sicily. Though Churchill did not realize it at the time, this meant—and Brooke meant it to mean—that there would be no cross-Channel attack until 1944 at the earliest.

By degrees Churchill came to share Brooke's Mediterraneanism, including his belief that Turkey could be brought into the war. And,

being Churchill, he was able to make a bad strategy more plausible than it would otherwise have been, to posterity as well as to contemporaries by giving it the benefit of his eloquence and imagination. Torch was a brilliant (though perilous) concept, and it was unquestionably his own. Most later Mediterranean plans were his only at one remove, and their brilliance consisted in his advocacy rather than in the plans themselves.

The postwar belief that a potentially war-winning—and peace-winning—Churchillian strategy in the Mediterranean was frustrated by American blindness and obstinacy was flattering to British self-esteem at a time when more substantial grounds for it were being undermined. But in fact such a strategy could never have won the war, could never have changed the face of Europe after the war, and was not in origin Churchillian.

Both for winning the war, and for being well placed after the war, there was far more to be said for landing in north-west Europe than on any part of the Continent's southern littoral. Geography and logistics alike favoured the north rather than the south. The Mediterranean coast of Europe is naturally "hard"; its northern coast from France to Denmark, naturally "soft".

Fighting in the Mediterranean involved for the Allies extremely long communications for the Germans much shorter ones. On the other hand, a landing in France would, anyway at first, stretch the Germans more than it would stretch the Allies.

Above all, it would offer the prospect of liberating the largest and most important of enemy-occupied countries at whose side Britain had entered the war. It would drive the Germans to the territory from which they had been inflicting, and could still inflict, most damage on Britain—particularly by their U-boats based in French ports—while at the same time bringing a great democratic nation back into the war. It would enable the

Western Allies to win a decisive victory by the shortest route, in the shortest time and over the widest area of Europe.

For a successful landing in France there were four vital pre-conditions. There had to be overwhelming air superiority for the Allies. (Naval supremacy in the Channel could be taken for granted.) There had to be enough Allied troops in Britain to establish a bridgehead before the Allied position there could be secured. All these pre-conditions either existed, or could have been made to exist, in 1943.

The Allies already had the potential of total command of the air over northern France. Despite the hurricane and wasteful use to which Allied air power was actually being put, and the failure to achieve the right balance in aircraft production, the means found for the required alternative strategy. In other words, it should have been possible in 1943, as in 1941, for Allied aircraft based in Britain to smash enemy communications in northern France before D-Day, to provide a tremendous bombardment of enemy positions just before the landings, and thereafter to dominate the sky above the battle zone, destroying any German aircraft that tried to interfere.

By 1943 there was no shortage of Allied troops, trained and ready for combat. While the bulk of the German Army was committed in the desperate struggle on the Eastern Front, British and American forces in the West were bound to outnumber whatever German forces could be spared to oppose them.

The American Army alone had grown from a strength of 1,686,000 men (37 divisions and 67 air combat groups) at the end of 1941, to 3,237,000 men (73 divisions and 167 air

combat groups) at the end of 1942. As for the British, in March 1943, there were 16 divisions in the United Kingdom, ostensibly being got ready for a cross-Channel attack in August, and 11 other home-based divisions. In the rest of the world there was a total of 33 divisions under British command.

Eisenhower's eventual revision of the Cossack plan (the preliminary plan conceived by General Frederick Morgan, Chief of Staff to the as yet non-existent Supreme Allied Commander) for Overlord required the landing of eight divisions by sea and air on D-Day itself, and a build-up to reach 30 divisions by D+35, with more reinforcements to follow. If the available Allied troops had been properly distributed, or rather concentrated, in 1943, there should certainly have been enough of them in Britain to carry out the invasion, without detriment to necessary tasks, as distinct from superfluous "sideshows" elsewhere.

Of course, it is true that some of the ingenious technical aids to landing and supplying the invasion force were not produced until 1944. But there is every reason to suppose that they could and would have been produced a year earlier if the Allied leaders had decided that the invasion was to take place then, putting all their authority behind it and infilling into all concerned a due sense of urgency. Instead, the Casablanca decisions, with an explicitly excluding cross-Channel action in 1943, excluded it in effect by giving it only a low and dubious status in the year's agenda.

So the opening of a true Second Front, rightly delayed in 1942, was it would seem, wrongly delayed in 1943, with many tragic results and at the risk of disaster to the Allied cause. Granted, however, that a fundamentally different strategy should have been attempted, how might it have worked?

We have to suppose the Western Allies agreed, in 1942,

that their big operation for 1943 should be an invasion of north-west Europe. We must also suppose them agreed that it was far more important to bring France back into the war than to knock Italy out of it, and that de Gaulle was the French leader most deserving of confidence.

Torch would then have been undertaken on the strict understanding that it would lead to no further commitments in the Mediterranean prejudicial to the main plan for 1943. It is arguable that American support for de Gaulle would have been Torch's undoing, because Darlan would have refused his indispensable cooperation to any backers of de Gaulle. But, in fact, it took a good deal of arm-twisting to make him operate in any case, and he was never the man to allow principle to prevail over expediency. The stroke was that he happened to be in Algiers at the critical moment, and since he was there, it is likely that he would, in the end, have agreed to cooperate.

If the Americans had not vetoed the bolder plan of landing as far east as Boue, Tunis might well have fallen within weeks. But for our present purposes it is best to assume the German bridgehead established in Tunisia, with the Allies having decided, however, to contain it rather than to waste men and time in a full-scale effort to reduce it.

The vital thing would have been for Roosevelt and Churchill and their staffs to come to Casablanca utterly resolved that there should be no Mediterranean operations in 1943 on a scale to impair the prospects for Overlord (as it was later called). It would still have been possible to retain very substantial Allied sea, land, and air forces in the Mediterranean, but all plans there would have been made on the assumption that it was a subordinate theatre.

At Casablanca the chief item on the agenda would have been the cross-Channel invasion, for which the command

structure would be set up there and there not been set up all would also have been political discussion. Roosevelt and Churchill, especially on the armistice terms, would have been overtaken from it would be entertaining minimum of of which would, however, have included appearance of the evacuation of territory, the release of and the surrender of.

With or without armistice, the it would have enabled the enemy in a case of uncertainty and in the Mediterranean. Italians had stayed they would have been in discussion of the French, who would have larger troops to support it some time, the successful local uprisings have been greater, using arms had been partly Italian than wholly German.

Britain's Middle forces alone would enough, together with sea and air power, the enemy to hold against the threat landings. Churchill, admittedly, some point, by implication, used against the invasion of the French, the argument more threat of a far be enough to force means to keep it there.

It might or might not have been possible to establish a Sicily in 1943, tentatively with landings of north-west Overlord had to be robust priority. Any had in the treated as and explicable.

Roosevelt and Churchill would have more and would have more and

continued on page 7

ed from opposite page

that the Allied air
Britain were properly
ing most of the Continent, and
the forces preparing

could have been given
concentrated on key
in the German war
and upon road and
munications in north-
west. Area bombing
have been ruled out
for, as would uncer-
tainly bombing. The
would have given a
for the rapid produc-
Mustangs (long range

manifest and agreed
of Overlord in
ans for 1943, would
have prevented the
of American re-
to the Pacific, and
before having guar-
the American share
nvasion would have
as great as it was
er. In the provision
ng-rat, indeed, it
it have been more
At Cessation, it
could have considered
choic requirements,
the right priorities.

respect the line of
D-Day would have
erent if the Anglo-
d shown more imag-
France would have
sented, in the initial
y at least a division
were available, their
the task could be
granted, and their
strength on the first
beration would have
ring to them and to
warriors.

would never have
pensation about im-
ed Military Govern-
berated French terri-
the first, de Gaulle's
n would have been
as the valid provi-
gence, and would
asked to make all
any preparations in
De Gaulle himself
ve been consulted
ration plans, and
been encouraged
France as soon as
er D-Day. It was
say that the fight-
ch could not be
secrets. This was
excuse for excluding
Anglo-Saxon coun-

metropolitan France
to was awaited in
the famous Colonel
r instance and by
others. Their faith
e been doubly re-
he invasion had not
ten, but come with
ce of Frenchmen in
wave.

ld it have suc-
ere is every reason
that it would. The
d no more men to
c than they had a
and the defences of
c Wall were much
e Allied air super-
already crushing
ld have been far
stry the Luftwaffe
ndy than over Ger-

ty would have been
placed than in
ht the war on two
use the two fronts
been so much far
In July 1943 the
ont was still deep
as with the Allies
holding Smolensk,
or and Targorod. A
he front was, in the
e close to, or across,
border, and in the
the approaches to
ith Odessa in Rus-
sary had occupied
states, Romania and
as at the gates of
nd had captured

he Germans' east-
nunications would
far more stretched
ern Allies had
1943, and it was in
had been a winter
the enemy's interior
d probably have
ended to allow, for
app Dietrich's 6th
Army to move, un-
rom Austria to a
threatening the
the overall strategic
would have
e Allies more, the
ess, than a year

at the beginning of
the invading
broken up and
had been
rating the rest of
e moment would
suitable for an
mit meeting, to be
ondon and to be
de Gaulle as well
it and Churchill. It
been appropriate
ish to have a
welcome their
benefactor, and for
dety, himself to
r homage. Stalin, of
old have been in-
end, but would pre-
ve refused to travel

inference the terms
an armistice would
discussed, and a
effort made to
ment among the
tern Allies on the
Europe. This would
a most helpful
to the meeting
at the end of the

ferent the Tehran
would then have
the Tehran con-
actually occurred!
ing that the West-
s had, as yet,
ly France and Bel-
were temporarily
approaches to Ger-
the analogy of the
year, we can see
more advantageous
ru position would

stans would not yet
d from their own
d would have had a
to go even to the
ures of Eastern
would, therefore,

This extract is taken from
1943: The Victory That Never
Was by John Grigg, which will
be published by Eyre Methuen
on April 24 at £7.95.

have been obvious to Stalin
that the Western Allies were
likely to end the war occupy-
ing most of the Continent, and
in Stalin's eyes possession was
certainly nine points of the
law.

Apert from having less of a
physical advantage than the
following year, the Russians
would also have had a less
marked psychological advan-
tage, because the Western
Allies would not have been
open to the charge of having
let the Red Army do all the
serious fighting on land before
opening a true Second Front.
Though the balance of casual-
ties would still have been over-
whelmingly in the Russians'
favour, the balance of
advantage would have been
more even.

Roosevelt would still have
been very anxious to make
friends with Stalin, particu-
larly with a view to persuading
him to join in the war against
Japan. But Churchill's position
would have been much strong-
er, with the invasion success-
fully accomplished and without
the appearance that he lacked
enthusiasm for it, which sug-
gested weakness.

It would also have been good
for the interests of Britain, and
of Western Europe, if he had
asserted France's right to be
represented at Tehran. With
that country liberated, and de
Gaulle universally accepted as
its authentic spokesman, the
claim would have been justifi-
able. And de Gaulle's presence
at Tehran would certainly
have been an aid to clarity on
the Western side.

Another gesture of enlight-
ened self-interest that Church-
ill might have made during
1943 would have been to have
Indian nationalism. If he had
freed the Congress leaders
and negotiated a settlement
with them, granting virtual
self-government to a united
India, he might in return have
obtained a close partnership
between India and Britain, in-
cluding a military alliance. It
would, in any case, have been
a condition of the settlement
that India should stay in the
war against Japan.

The Muslim League was not
yet as powerful as it later
became, thanks to the vacuum
created by the Congress leaders
incarceration (and some en-
couragement from the British
authorities). There was still a
real chance of breaking the
constitutional deadlock in India
without splitting the country.
But it was the last chance.

If Churchill had decided to
seek a political solution, and to
appoint a Viceroy equal to the
task—rather than one
expressly chosen to be non-
political (Lord Wavell)—he
might have put Britain's con-
nection with India, on which
her status as a world power
largely depended, on a new
and viable basis. In not even
trying to turn the British Raj
into a working partnership, he
threw a pearl away richer
than all his tribe.

Had India not been one of
his supreme blind spots, he
might have respected, when
Roosevelt invited him to Cairo,
sheikh to Cairo, by himself invit-
ing Nehru. India's contribution
to the war was at least as im-
pressive as China's, and India,
like China, was an emerging
Asian giant. It would have
been holding Smolensk, or
Targorod, or Targorod. A
he front was, in the
e close to, or across,
border, and in the
the approaches to
ith Odessa in Rus-
sary had occupied
states, Romania and
as at the gates of
nd had captured

By the time of Yalta the war
in Europe would have been
over. And it is likely that the
Western Allies would have met
the Russians not on the Elbe
but on the Vistula, or even
further east. There would still
have been any number of
heavy problems, more espe-
cially those of Germany and
Poland. But at least the West-
ern Allies would have been
able to negotiate from a position
of strength.

No victory is won without
painful effort, and of course
rather less costly, for reasons
already indicated. A different
use of British and American
bombers would manifestly have
saved the lives of many Allied
German civilians. Avoidance of
large-scale offensive action in
Tunisia and Italy would also
have saved many lives that
seem to have been need-
lessly sacrificed to most poignant
thought of all is that an earlier
end of the war might have
saved literally hundreds of
thousands of European Jews
from massacre, as well as
exacting a less heavy toll from
the liberating forces. An un-
necessary year of life for the
necessary year was a deadly price
to pay for the advantage,
anyway most dubious, of a less
risky crossing of the channel.

Churchill's title for the last
volume of his history of the
Second World War was
Triumph and Tragedy. There is
usually a mixture war. Even the
supposed winners are likely to
have much to lament as well
as to celebrate. But there are
differences of degree, and it is
my contention that if the British
and Americans had landed
in France in 1943, their
triumph would have been
greater and the accompanying
tragedy less.

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall

Today JOSEPH SMITH, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Choral Management
Tonight: DELME STRING QUARTET
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Duo Singer
Sunday: BRUN TURLEY, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency

Sunday: MARK VARNHART, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Monday: ANN MACKAY, soprano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Tuesday: BRACHA EDEN, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Wednesday: SARAH WALKER, soprano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Thursday: FORTUNE, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Friday: ROBERT SCHUMANN
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Saturday: ALISON BAKER, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Sunday: ALICE ARISTY, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Monday: PATRICIA CONTI
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Tuesday: GERRARD FREMY, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Wednesday: ELENA OBRATSKOVA
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Thursday: JULIA CLOD, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Friday: JULIA CLOD, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Saturday: JULIA CLOD, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency
Sunday: JULIA CLOD, piano
12.30 p.m. £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p
Concert Agency

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

Wigmore Hall
Arts Council
of Great Britain

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Manager: Michael Kaye
Ticket reservations only: 028 3191 Monday to Saturdays
from 10am to 6pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays.
Information: 028 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have
already been made: 028 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Philharmonia Orchestra
Music Director: Riccardo Muti
SIMON RATTLE
conducts
Tuesday 12 April at 8 p.m.
Beethoven: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
ANN MURRAY
Mahl: Symphony No. 4
Friday 15 April at 8 p.m.
Brahms: Violin Concerto
IDHA HAENDEL
Mahl: Symphony No. 10
(complete performance by Deryck Cooke)
£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 from Hall (01-928 319

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL SUNDAY, 20th APRIL at 7.15 p.m.

PASSEYME WITH GOOD COMPANY

King Henry VIII and his Courtly Music, Battle Songs and Popular Dances, Motets and Madrigals from Elizabethan England and abroad, accompanied and played by instruments of the period.

LONDON ORIANA CHOIR ENGLISH RENAISSANCE PLAYERS

Introduced and conducted by LEON LOVETT

Tickets £1.40, £2.40, £3.00, £3.50 from the R.F.H. Box Office, London SE1 8NX (01-923 3191) and usual agents; or the ticket secretary, 16 Coverdale Road, London, NW2 1JL (01-459 3608) ext. 230.

WAVENDON FESTIVAL 1980, 25th May-19th Jun. Concerts, recitals, exhibitions, theatre, poetry.

For further details and information send 45th p to 8 p.m. S.A.E. to the Festival, WAVENDON, Bucks. MK11 8LT. Tel: (0908) 883928.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Unusual seats at low prices in students just before performance

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN cc 5 340 1066
May-19th Jun. Concerts, recitals, exhibitions, theatre, poetry.

THE ROYAL OPERA
Tonight 7.30: *La Fanciulla del West*. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 154th. 155th. 156th. 157th. 158th. 159th. 160th. 161st. 162nd. 163rd. 164th. 165th. 166th. 167th. 168th. 169th. 170th. 171st. 172nd. 173rd. 174th. 175th. 176th. 177th. 178th. 179th. 180th. 181st. 182nd. 183rd. 184th. 185th. 186th. 187th. 188th. 189th. 190th. 191st. 192nd. 193rd. 194th. 195th. 196th. 197th. 198th. 199th. 200th. 201st. 202nd. 203rd. 204th. 205th. 206th. 207th. 208th. 209th. 210th. 211st. 212th. 213th. 214th. 215th. 216th. 217th. 218th. 219th. 220th. 221st. 222nd. 223rd. 224th. 225th. 226th. 227th. 228th. 229th. 230th. 231st. 232nd. 233rd. 234th. 235th. 236th. 237th. 238th. 239th. 240th. 241st. 242nd. 243rd. 244th. 245th. 246th. 247th. 248th. 249th. 250th. 251st. 252nd. 253rd. 254th. 255th. 256th. 257th. 258th. 259th. 260th. 261st. 262nd. 263rd. 264th. 265th. 266th. 267th. 268th. 269th. 270th. 271st. 272nd. 273rd. 274th. 275th. 276th. 277th. 278th. 279th. 280th. 281st. 282nd. 283rd. 284th. 285th. 286th. 287th. 288th. 289th. 290th. 291st. 292nd. 293rd. 294th. 295th. 296th. 297th. 298th. 299th. 300th. 301st. 302nd. 303rd. 304th. 305th. 306th. 307th. 308th. 309th. 310th. 311st. 312th. 313th. 314th. 315th. 316th. 317th. 318th. 319th. 320th. 321st. 322nd. 323rd. 324th. 325th. 326th. 327th. 328th. 329th. 330th. 331st. 332nd. 333rd. 334th. 335th. 336th. 337th. 338th. 339th. 340th. 341st. 342nd. 343rd. 344th. 345th. 346th. 347th. 348th. 349th. 350th. 351st. 352nd. 353rd. 354th. 355th. 356th. 357th. 358th. 359th. 360th. 361st. 362nd. 363rd. 364th. 365th. 366th. 367th. 368th. 369th. 370th. 371st. 372nd. 373rd. 374th. 375th. 376th. 377th. 378th. 379th. 380th. 381st. 382nd. 383rd. 384th. 385th. 386th. 387th. 388th. 389th. 390th. 391st. 392nd. 393rd. 394th. 395th. 396th. 397th. 398th. 399th. 400th. 401st. 402nd. 403rd. 404th. 405th. 406th. 407th. 408th. 409th. 410th. 411st. 412th. 413th. 414th. 415th. 416th. 417th. 418th. 419th. 420th. 421st. 422nd. 423rd. 424th. 425th. 426th. 427th. 428th. 429th. 430th. 431st. 432nd. 433rd. 434th. 435th. 436th. 437th. 438th. 439th. 440th. 441st. 442nd. 443rd. 444th. 445th. 446th. 447th. 448th. 449th. 450th. 451st. 452nd. 453rd. 454th. 455th. 456th. 457th. 458th. 459th. 460th. 461st. 462nd. 463rd. 464th. 465th. 466th. 467th. 468th. 469th. 470th. 471st. 472nd. 473rd. 474th. 475th. 476th. 477th. 478th. 479th. 480th. 481st. 482nd. 483rd. 484th. 485th. 486th. 487th. 488th. 489th. 490th. 491st. 492nd. 493rd. 494th. 495th. 496th. 497th. 498th. 499th. 500th. 501st. 502nd. 503rd. 504th. 505th. 506th. 507th. 508th. 509th. 510th. 511st. 512th. 513th. 514th. 515th. 516th. 517th. 518th. 519th. 520th. 521st. 522nd. 523rd. 524th. 525th. 526th. 527th. 528th. 529th. 530th. 531st. 532nd. 533rd. 534th. 535th. 536th. 537th. 538th. 539th. 540th. 541st. 542nd. 543rd. 544th. 545th. 546th. 547th. 548th. 549th. 550th. 551st. 552nd. 553rd. 554th. 555th. 556th. 557th. 558th. 559th. 560th. 561st. 562nd. 563rd. 564th. 565th. 566th. 567th. 568th. 569th. 570th. 571st. 572nd. 573rd. 574th. 575th. 576th. 577th. 578th. 579th. 580th. 581st. 582nd. 583rd. 584th. 585th. 586th. 587th. 588th. 589th. 590th. 591st. 592nd. 593rd. 594th. 595th. 596th. 597th. 598th. 599th. 600th. 601st. 602nd. 603rd. 604th. 605th. 606th. 607th. 608th. 609th. 610th. 611st. 612th. 613th. 614th. 615th. 616th. 617th. 618th. 619th. 620th. 621st. 622nd. 623rd. 624th. 625th. 626th. 627th. 628th. 629th. 630th. 631st. 632nd. 633rd. 634th. 635th. 636th. 637th. 638th. 639th. 640th. 641st. 642nd. 643rd. 644th. 645th. 646th. 647th. 648th. 649th. 650th. 651st. 652nd. 653rd. 654th. 655th. 656th. 657th. 658th. 659th. 660th. 661st. 662nd. 663rd. 664th. 665th. 666th. 667th. 668th. 669th. 670th. 671st. 672nd. 673rd. 674th. 675th. 676th. 677th. 678th. 679th. 680th. 681st. 682nd. 683rd. 684th. 685th. 686th. 687th. 688th. 689th. 690th. 691st. 692nd. 693rd. 694th. 695th. 696th. 697th. 698th. 699th. 700th. 701st. 702nd. 703rd. 704th. 705th. 706th. 707th. 708th. 709th. 710th. 711st. 712th. 713th. 714th. 715th. 716th. 717th. 718th. 719th. 720th. 721st. 722nd. 723rd. 724th. 725th. 726th. 727th. 728th. 729th. 730th. 731st. 732nd. 733rd. 734th. 735th. 736th. 737th. 738th. 739th. 740th. 741st. 742nd. 743rd. 744th. 745th. 746th. 747th. 748th. 749th. 750th. 751st. 752nd. 753rd. 754th. 755th. 756th. 757th. 758th. 759th. 760th. 761st. 762nd. 763rd. 764th. 765th. 766th. 767th. 768th. 769th. 770th. 771st. 772nd. 773rd. 774th. 775th. 776th. 777th. 778th. 779th. 780th. 781st. 782nd. 783rd. 784th. 785th. 786th. 787th. 788th. 789th. 790th. 791st. 792nd. 793rd. 794th. 795th. 796th. 797th. 798th. 799th. 800th. 801st. 802nd. 803rd. 804th. 805th. 806th. 807th. 808th. 809th. 810th. 811st. 812th. 813th. 814th. 815th. 816th. 817th. 818th. 819th. 820th. 821st. 822nd. 823rd. 824th. 825th. 826th. 827th. 828th. 829th. 830th. 831st. 832nd. 833rd. 834th. 835th. 836th. 837th. 838th. 839th. 840th. 841st. 842nd. 843rd. 844th. 845th. 846th. 847th. 848th. 849th. 850th. 851st. 852nd. 853rd. 854th. 855th. 856th. 857th. 858th. 859th. 860th. 861st. 862nd. 863rd. 864th. 865th. 866th. 867th. 868th. 869th. 870th. 871st. 872nd. 873rd. 874th. 875th. 876th. 877th. 878th. 879th. 880th. 881st. 882nd. 883rd. 884th. 885th. 886th. 887th. 888th. 889th. 890th. 891st. 892nd. 893rd. 894th. 895th. 896th. 897th. 898th. 899th. 900th. 901st. 902nd. 903rd. 904th. 905th. 906th. 907th. 908th. 909th. 910th. 911st. 912th. 913th. 914th. 915th. 916th. 917th. 918th. 919th. 920th. 921st. 922nd. 923rd. 924th. 925th. 926th. 927th. 928th. 929th. 930th. 931st. 932nd. 933rd. 934th. 935th. 936th. 937th. 938th. 939th. 940th. 941st. 942nd. 943rd. 944th. 945th. 946th. 947th. 948th. 949th. 950th. 951st. 952nd. 953rd. 954th. 955th. 956th. 957th. 958th. 959th. 960th. 961st. 962nd. 963rd. 964th. 965th. 966th. 967th. 968th. 969th. 970th. 971st. 972nd. 973rd. 974th. 975th. 976th. 977th. 978th. 979th. 980th. 981st. 982nd. 983rd. 984th. 985th. 986th. 987th. 988th. 989th. 990th. 991st. 992nd. 993rd. 994th. 995th. 996th. 997th. 998th. 999th. 1000th. 1001st. 1002nd. 1003rd. 1004th. 1005th. 1006th. 1007th. 1008th. 1009th. 1010th. 1011st. 1012th. 1013th. 1014th. 1015th. 1016th. 1017th. 1018th. 1019th. 1020th. 1021st. 1022nd. 1023rd. 1024th. 1025th. 1026th. 1027th. 1028th. 1029th. 1030th. 1031st. 1032nd. 1033rd. 1034th. 1035th. 1036th. 1037th. 1038th. 1039th. 1040th. 1041st. 1042nd. 1043rd. 1044th. 1045th. 1046th. 1047th. 1048th. 1049th. 1050th. 1051st. 1052nd. 1053rd. 1054th. 1055th. 1056th. 1057th. 1058th. 1059th. 1060th. 1061st. 1062nd. 1063rd. 1064th. 1065th. 1066th. 1067th. 1068th. 1069th. 1070th. 1071st. 1072nd. 1073rd. 1074th. 1075th. 1076th. 1077th. 1078th. 1079th. 1080th. 1081st. 1082nd. 1083rd. 1084th. 1085th. 1086th. 1087th. 1088th. 1089th. 1090th. 1091st. 1092nd. 1093rd. 1094th. 1095th. 1096th. 1097th. 1098th. 1099th. 1100th. 1101st. 1102nd. 1103rd. 1104th. 1105th. 1106th. 1107th. 1108th. 1109th. 1110th. 1111st. 1112th. 1113th. 1114th. 1115th. 1116th. 1117th. 1118th. 1119th. 1120th. 1121st. 1122nd. 1123rd. 1124th. 1125th. 1126th. 1127th. 1128th. 1129th. 1130th. 1131st. 1132nd. 1133rd. 1134th. 1135th. 1136th. 1137th. 1138th. 1139th. 1140th. 1141st. 1142nd. 1143rd. 1144th. 1145th. 1146th. 1147th. 1148th. 1149th. 1150th. 1151st. 1152nd. 1153rd. 1154th. 1155th. 1156th. 1157th. 1158th. 1159th. 1160th. 1161st. 1162nd. 1163rd. 1164th. 1165th. 1166th. 1167th. 1168th. 1169th. 1170th. 1171st. 1172nd. 1173rd. 1174th. 1175th. 1176th. 1177th. 1178th. 1179th. 1180th. 1181st. 1182nd. 1183rd. 1184th. 1185th. 1186th. 1187th. 1188th. 1189th. 1190th. 1191st. 1192nd. 1193rd. 1194th. 1195th. 1196th. 1197th. 1198th. 1199th. 1200th. 1201st. 1202nd. 1203rd. 1204th. 1205th. 1206th. 1207th. 1208th. 1209th. 1210th. 1211st. 1212nd. 1213th. 1214th. 1215th. 1216th. 1217th. 1218th. 1219th. 1220th. 1221st. 1222nd. 1223rd. 1224th. 1225th. 1226th. 1227th. 1228th. 1229th. 1230th. 1231st. 1232nd. 1233rd. 1234th. 1235th. 1236th. 1237th. 1238th. 1239th. 1240th. 1241st. 1242nd. 1243rd. 1244th. 1245th. 1246th. 1247th. 1248th. 1249th. 1250th. 1251st. 1252nd. 1253rd. 1254th. 1255th. 1256th. 1257th. 1258th. 1259th. 1260th. 1261st. 1262nd. 1263rd. 1264th. 1265th. 1266th. 1267th. 1268th. 1269th. 1270th. 1271st. 1272nd. 1273rd. 1274th. 1275th. 1276th. 1277th. 1278th. 1279th. 1280th. 1281st. 1282nd. 1283rd. 1284th. 1285th. 1286th. 1287th. 1288th. 1289th. 1290th. 1291st. 1292nd. 1293rd. 1294th. 1295th. 1296th. 1297th. 1298th. 1299th. 1300th. 1301st. 1302nd. 1303rd. 1304th. 1305th. 1306th. 1307th. 1308th. 1309th. 1310th. 1311st. 1312nd. 1313th. 1314th. 1315th. 1316th. 1317th. 1318th. 1319th. 1320th. 1321st. 1322nd. 1323rd. 1324th. 1325th. 1326th. 1327th. 1328th. 1329th. 1330th. 1331st. 1332nd. 1333rd. 1334th. 1335th. 1336th. 1337th. 1338th. 1339th. 1340th. 1341st. 1342nd. 1343rd. 1344th. 1345th. 1346th. 1347th. 1348th. 1349th. 1350th. 1351st. 1352nd. 1353rd. 1354th. 1355th. 1356th. 1357th. 1358th. 1359th. 1360th. 1361st. 1362nd. 1363rd. 1364th. 1365th. 1366th. 1367th. 1368th. 1369th. 1370th. 1371st. 1372nd. 1373rd. 1374th. 1375th. 1376th. 1377th. 1378th. 1379th. 1380th. 1381st. 1382nd. 1383rd. 1384th. 1385th. 1386th. 1387th. 1388th. 1389th. 1390th. 1391st. 1392nd. 1393rd. 1394th. 1395th. 1396th. 1397th. 1398th. 1399th. 1400th. 1401st. 1402nd. 1403rd. 1404th. 1405th. 1406th. 1407th. 1408th. 1409th. 1410th. 1411st. 1412nd. 1413th. 1414th. 1415th. 1416th. 1417th. 1418th. 1419th. 1420th. 1421st. 1422nd. 1423rd. 1424th. 1425th. 1426th. 1427th. 1428th. 1429th. 1430th. 1431st. 1432nd. 1433rd. 1434th. 1435th. 1436th. 1437th. 1438th. 1439th. 1440th. 1441st. 1442nd. 1443rd. 1444th. 1445th. 1446th. 1447th. 1448th. 1449th. 1450th. 1451st. 1452nd. 1453rd. 1454th. 1455th. 1456th. 1457th. 1458th. 1459th. 1460th. 1461st. 1462nd. 1463rd. 1464th. 1465th. 1466th. 1467th. 1468th. 1469th. 1470th. 1471st. 1472nd. 1473rd. 1474th. 1475th. 1476th. 1477th. 1478th. 1479th. 1480th. 1481st. 1482nd. 1483rd. 1484th. 1485th. 1486th. 1487th. 1488th. 1489th. 1490th. 1491st. 1492nd. 1493rd. 1494th. 1495th. 1496th. 1497th. 1498th. 1499th. 1500th. 1501st. 1502nd. 1503rd. 1504th. 1505th. 1506th. 1507th. 1508th. 1509th. 1510th. 1511st. 1512nd. 1513th. 1514th. 1515th. 1516th. 1517th. 1518th. 1519th. 1520th. 1521st. 1522nd. 1523rd. 1524th. 1525th. 1526th. 1527th. 1528th. 1529th. 1530th. 1531st. 1532nd. 1533rd. 1534th. 1535th. 1536th. 1537th. 1538th. 1539th. 1540th. 1541st. 1542nd. 1543rd. 1544th. 1545th. 1546th. 1547th. 1548th. 1549th. 1550th. 1551st. 1552nd. 1553rd. 1554th. 1555th. 1556th. 1557th. 1558th. 1559th. 1560th. 1561st. 1562nd. 1563rd. 1564th. 1565th. 1566th. 1567th. 1568th. 1569th. 1570th. 1571st. 1572nd. 1573rd. 1574th. 1575th. 1576th. 1577th. 1578th. 1579th. 1580th. 1581st. 1582nd. 1583rd. 1584th. 1585th. 1586th. 1587th. 1588th. 1589th. 1590th. 1591st. 1592nd. 1593rd. 1594th. 1595th. 1596th. 1597th. 1598th. 1599th. 1600th. 1601st. 1602nd. 1603rd. 1604th. 1605th. 1606th. 1607th. 1608th. 1609th. 1610th. 1611st. 1612nd. 1613th. 1614th. 1615th. 1616th. 1617th. 1618th. 1619th. 1620th. 1621st. 1622nd. 1623rd. 1624th. 1625th. 1626th. 1627th. 1628th. 1629th. 1630th. 1631st. 1632nd. 1633rd. 1634th. 1635th. 1636th. 1637th. 1638th. 1639th. 1640th. 1641st. 1642nd. 1643rd. 1644th. 1645th. 1646th. 1647th. 1648th. 1649th. 1650th. 1651st. 1652nd. 1653rd. 1654th. 1655th. 1656th. 1657th. 1658th. 1659th. 1660th. 1661st. 1662nd. 1663rd. 1664th. 1665th. 1666th. 1667th. 1668th. 1669th. 1670th. 1671st. 1672nd. 1673rd. 1674th. 1675th. 1676th. 1677th. 1678th. 1679th. 1680th. 1681st. 1682nd. 1683rd. 1684th. 1685th. 1686th. 1687th. 1688th. 1689th. 1690th. 1691st. 1692nd. 1693rd. 1694th. 1695th. 1696th. 1697th. 1698th. 1699th. 1700th. 1701st. 1702nd. 1703rd. 1704th. 1705th. 1706th. 1707th. 1708th. 1709th. 1710th. 1711st. 1712nd. 1713th. 1714th. 1715th. 1716th. 1717th. 1718th. 1719th. 1720th. 1721st. 1722nd. 1723rd. 1724th. 1725th. 1726th. 1727th. 1728th. 1729th. 1730th. 1731st. 1732nd. 1733rd. 1734th. 1735th. 1736th. 1737th. 1738th. 1739th. 1740th. 1741st. 1742nd. 1743rd. 1744th. 1745th. 1746th. 1747th. 1748th. 1749th. 1750th. 1751st. 1752nd. 1753rd. 1754th. 1755th. 1756th. 1757th. 1758th. 1759th. 1760th. 1761st. 1762nd. 1763rd. 1764th. 1765th. 1766th. 1767th. 1768th. 1769th. 1770th. 1771st. 1772nd. 1773rd. 1774th. 1775th. 1776th. 1777th. 1778th. 1779th. 1780th. 1781st. 1782nd. 1783rd. 1784th. 1785th. 1786th. 1787th. 1788th. 1789th. 1790th. 1791st. 1792nd. 1793rd. 1794th. 1795th. 1796th. 1797th. 1798th. 1799th. 1800th. 1801st. 1802nd. 1803rd. 1804th. 1805th. 1806th. 1807th. 1808th. 1809th. 1810th. 1811st. 1812nd. 1813th. 1814th. 1815th

Fred Emery assesses the mood in Washington as the US looks to its allies over Iran

The danger of America standing alone

The visitor is struck by the angry frustration among responsible Americans towards the hostage ordeal. Its intensity must not be underestimated

Washington
Allied solidarity with the Carter administration against Iran has now been turned into the determinant for possible American military action. In a remarkable tightening of the persuasion which the administration has been attempting with its allies all week, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, declared on Thursday that the United States looked to its allies to support economic sanctions against Iran, adding "since such solidarity could render unnecessary the application of other measures".

Little doubt is being left over what these "other measures, first mentioned by the President, might be. A naval blockade of Iran is the clear favourite—it is recognized gravely that this could put the Soviet Union into the firing line. Certainly it would mean the severing of oil supplies for some of the allies, notably Japan. What is new is the suggestion that if the West now acts together, the resort to military means might somehow prove unnecessary.

The discretion of diplomatic exchanges went out of the window in one of those true all-American events on Thursday. From breakfast until midnight, newspaper editors from all over the continent, meeting in their society's annual conference, endured a foreign policy overload. They listened to, and questioned, the President, the CIA chief and Dr Brzezinski, giving varying counterblasts, Dr Kissinger, and candidates John Anderson, Edward Kennedy and others.

One overwhelming plaint from the speakers, and the editors kept recurring: it was "why aren't the allies doing more?" The President made quite clear that besides economic sanctions, he had also suggested to the allies that we withdraw our diplomats and even

break off relations, as he has done. He admitted to being somewhat "disappointed" by some initial allied reactions—but Dr Brzezinski rounded it off rather brusquely, saying "we expect to be satisfied".

Coming from London, where Mrs Thatcher's Government, like the Germans and the French, is rather sceptical of how far the President has thought out his policy, the visitor is struck by the angry frustration here among responsible Americans towards the hostage ordeal. Its intensity must not be underestimated.

It is a frustration which spills in many directions at once, and it is certainly now threatening to poison all the relations. The President's own frustration needs little elaboration—he thought he had a "deal" that would at least transfer the hostages from the militants' control. The collapse of that effort has revived much of the old popular irritation, even contempt for his past shortcomings. It would be a bitter irony if the hostage crisis which so suddenly transformed his re-election hopes, and wrecked the Kennedy candidature, could now doom him for being ineffectual.

The President needs little reminding. Under questioning by the editors he hotly scorned and suggested that it was American weakness or vacillation that had caused the Afghanistan

and Iran crises. He declared "I have no apology to make for our country".

The need for allied support and understanding has never seemed more pressing for him and his men—not merely for his campaign but for keeping the peace. The President will without doubt make this plain during a television interview with myself and three other European correspondents to be broadcast in Britain and Europe tomorrow evening.

The interview was suddenly arranged, not, it is said, as a result of last Monday's turn to sanctions against Iran, but because allied understanding had seemed weak at the time of the collapse of the United Nations mission to Iran. In retrospect, neither the response to the Afghanistan invasion nor to the hostage taking seemed to have struck the note of collective action the President intended.

He is said now to be increasingly conscious of a parallel between Afghanistan and Hitler's march into the Rhineland. He is desperate to ensure that the Soviet Union does not get away with it. Mr Clark Clifford, the veteran adviser to many Presidents, had drawn Mr Carter's attention to the relevant chapter in Churchill's *The Gathering Storm*.

Panorama with the President, BBC1, Sunday, 7.15.

only to find the President had it marked and digested.

But what can be effectively undertaken by the allies? If as even John Anderson says, it is "a tragedy" that we are all "hanging back", it remains that it is easier for an American President to take executive decisions than it is for other governments. Mr Carter, for instance, has now made it explicit that he will stop American athletes going to Moscow as a team, if he has to.

But the arguments of legal difficulty over taking trade sanctions against Iran and the Soviet Union, put by the British Government among others, are close to being dismissed as a pretext here. Senior officials insist that European governments cannot complain that the President is too wishy-washy and then refuse to back him when he does show leadership in taking clear action.

If the action only demonstrates unshakeable solidarity, that will be enough for Americans. They do not believe, for instance that economic hardship need come to Japan and West Germany over oil supplies because they claim emergency shipping arrangements will be invoked.

The administration's argument comes close to saying we cannot have it both ways. If we continue to seek the benefit of détente while ignoring the necessity for deterrence, we

would lose the advantages of both," says the President.

Dr Brzezinski claims that the allies do not disagree with the United States in the strategic assessment of Soviet policy in Afghanistan, and notes the allies "concur in the necessity of a concerted response". But he added: "Much as we welcome such declarations, we feel that they should be accompanied by tangible measures".

A balance had to be struck "between individual national priorities and the need for a tangible expression of collective allied resolve". The burdens as well as the benefits of partnership must be reciprocal. Détente, like security itself, was not divisible.

Much of this may seem to strike the note of admonition to the allies that Dr Kissinger sounded in his gloomier moments as Secretary of State. The difference, in this bizarre election year, is that popular disgruntlement and disillusion will be far greater than in Dr Kissinger's time if the United States feels it has to stand alone. That might not help Mr Carter much, but it could do frightful and lasting damage to our alliance.

The Barber character

In Washington there is much talk of the memory of a remarkable British journalist, Stephen Barber, who died here last week. None of the obituaries in Britain, in having to list his prolific career as a war and foreign correspondent, caught the character of *The Daily Telegraph* man. In two words he had guts and gusto—he used to love to upbraid Americans in a blimpish style for failing to live up to their heritage. He is fondly remembered here for his expostulations—and in Britain his acute coverage of the Presidential campaign has already been sorely missed.

Why the man who wrote a book on Liverpool's toughest police division was a year late

Living with the law on Spike Island

It is not often that an author (and a publisher) can be glad that a book is a year late, but *Spike Island: Portrait of a Police Division* (Macmillan, £9.95) by James McClure has arrived in the middle of a great deal of questioning and doubt concerning the role of the police in Liverpool in the light of the James Kelly affair.

"Spike Island" is the nickname given to a Division of the Merseyside Police in the inner city area. As one of its officers describes it, A Division is "a sort of Band Aid stuck over where they ripped the heart out".

The crime rate is astonishingly high, the rate of violence equally so. One year the rate of crimes with violence rose by 20 per cent. The Chief Constable (who came from the Metropolitan Police) said in 1977: "Mythology has it—and I exclude nobody from this—that the area is tough. It is the unfortunate effect that people feel they must react to this and be tough."

To this division went James McClure, South African-born, a journalist and former crime reporter turned detective story writer of note (*Gold Digger* in 1971, *Silver Dagger* for 1977's *Rogue Eagle*) with a little tape recorder and a commission to write a book, 60,000 words on the British police, 80,000 words about the American police. It didn't work out that way.

"I realized that if I had so much stuff that I kept it down to a short book it would finish up like all the others, describing the framework and so few police officers that it might seem that I had chosen all the nice ones—there are bound to be 20 nice ones in a division. So I broke all my deadlines. It was a real agony and financially ludicrous. I had to think I was a chieftain of the Y and or a chief constable."

"A" division covers 1,417 acres of Liverpool—"a small patch", says a senior officer.

his difficulty lay in trying to make his own words as flat as possible to allow readers to make up their own minds.

A Division reveals itself and its problems, in the words of the men and women who work for it: the landscape in which crime is fought, in the pubs, clubs, wine bars, the wretched houses, the street fights, the grim humour, the prostitutes and the "bucks"—the young men who go drinking and looking for trouble. "They're almost proud of the bucks, they're so outrageous."

James McClure began by sitting for a week in the radio room. "That's the crossroads of a police station. Nobody is supposed to be there but the operator, but everyone comes and goes. People grew fairly familiar with me by the end of the week." He had also grown to know the people, the maps, the humour and the nuances of how things worked. In the end he was welcome to come and go as he pleased.

"People were very candid and articulate," he said, "though I noticed that the best stuff came at the end of the tapes. Most of it was in snatches—in the station or in the car. My tape recorder would sit in the glove shelf picking up everything. He told the police officers he was taping that although their colleagues would undoubtedly recognize them they would be anonymous, and he would remove anything which might cause grave embarrassment or disciplinary action."

"But nobody ever told me what to remove. I was surprised that there was no bother. I think they were pleased that somebody wanted to hear what they had to say. Most of our impressions of British police come from senior officers. You set down hear a bobby talking or driving, it's a chance to hear the Y and or a chief constable."

"A" division covers 1,417 acres of Liverpool—"a small patch", says a senior officer.



James McClure: three months typing the tapes.

There are 500 licensed premises including 71 clubs with special drinking hours. "At 2.30 am their customers—that's several thousand people—disgorge into the city centre to pinch our cars, bust our windows and break into our shops which is, of course, what my fellow and girls are out there for."

As James McClure says: "Before I started I spent a very jolly time going round the city with what you might call the opposition—I didn't know what the police version would be like. You wouldn't get me in most of those places again."

There are hard men in Liverpool—on both sides of the law—but James McClure grew up in South Africa, where the hard man is the rule. There was really no crime reporting as such when he started in journalism. "Your press card entitled you to ask for details of domestic fires and road acci-

idents only. If you wanted news, you really had to know it first. You then went to the police duty officer and asked him if it was true. Very often he said it wasn't."

A journalist has to build up a network of relationships with hospitals and little police stations—a difficult task. "They got used to you—they would even speak English to you." He had failed. Afrikaans A level at school and had to take a crash course when he was sent to the Supreme Court to cover treason and murder trials.

Slight leeway could be had in translating evidence given in Zulu into Afrikaans—if your Zulu was any good. From this came his fictional detectives, the Afrikaner, Lieutenant Zulu, and his Zulu sergeant, Mickey Zundi.

"Once you become a police officer in South Africa you step

outside apartheid in the force." He learnt how things worked, and he hated it. In 1965 he came to live in Britain, worked on the *Oxford Times* then gave it up to write full-time. "I was mad—it was the wrong year. Publishing took a bit of a dive in 1974. Credit goes to my wife over the past two years—she works as a district sister."

In June he is off to St Louis for six weeks for the American police book. After that he plans to do something similar in Stockholm. There's another detective story, *The Blood of an Englishman*, coming in July.

James McClure says he is not an "ologist"—not a criminologist, sociologist or apologist. Many will be fascinated by his description of the human comedy (and tragedy) in Liverpool. It is the people who grip the imagination, the police and the "civilians" with their awful problems and their gallows

humour. He has also found that some people prefer not to believe what he says. To give some of the flavour, there is a story told by Tom O'Connor, the Liverpool comedian, which A Division loves:

"Well, there's three of them coming 'ome in this car that they've found. Bombin' along the street, they knock a bobby off his bike. The bobby shouts after the driver. 'Didn't you see me?' He says, 'I knocked yer down, didn't I?'"

Philip Toomey

Correction

In his article on nuclear waste on April 1, Nicholas Hirst described both gamma and beta radiation as highly penetrating and requiring concrete or lead shielding. Beta radiation does not require such heavy shielding.

Those shocking girls in shorts

This year the Youth Hostels' Association celebrates its golden jubilee. Fifty years ago a national office was set up in discarded buildings' huts in Weymouth Garden City and, on Christmas Eve 1930 the first hostel was opened at Tennant Hall, in the Conway Valley.

Before the end of the year it had been closed because of farm manure in the water supply.

Despite such early setbacks, the YHA has endured and prospered. Membership is climbing towards 300,000 and there is now a choice, from Acomb to Ystrumtuen, of 267 hostels.

For around £3 a senior member ("youths" can be any age) can have bed and breakfast in the centre of London (Holland House, Kensington), a Tudor mansion where Bonnie Prince Charlie once slept (Harrington Hall, Derbyshire), a Norman castle complete with dungeon (St Briavels, Forest of Dean) or the first purpose-built hostel (Maeshafn, North Wales), designed by Clough Williams-Ellis, creator of Port Merion.

The movement began in Germany. A schoolmaster, Richard Schirrmann, is credited with having opened the first hostel near Burg Altena in 1910. Although subverted by the National Socialists (William Joyce, "Lord Haw Haw", was

an early enthusiast of the British hostels), the movement spread throughout Europe.

The craze for cycling and hiking during the 1920s increased the demand for cheap overnight accommodation in Britain.

In March 1930 the National Council of Social Service, spurred by several youth organizations, called a conference "to consider how, by the provision of inexpensive accommodation at suitable places, young people could be encouraged to spend weekends and walking holidays through the country". The next month a national association was formed. Dr G. M. Trevelyan, the historian, becoming its first president.

These early days of leaking roofs, bare boards, and converted chicken sheds are still recalled longingly by the older and harder breed of hostellers. Among their number were women.

In those days girls did not wear shorts and we had several people stop their cars and take snaps of us," recalled Joan Beale. "We also had abuse hurled at us for being hussies and showing our knees."

Other things have changed over 50 years. Last August, for instance, there was a threat that hostel wardens, now affiliated

to the Transport and General Workers' Union, would strike over pay. YHA officials have had to learn to live with value added tax, charged at 15 per cent on hostels where turnover exceeds £10,000. This year a new computerized system has caused delays in membership renewal. The YHA is opposing proposals by British Nuclear Fuels to raise the level of wastewater.

The debate over provision of parking places for cars rumbles on. Parking areas are now provided, but previously wardens found that hostellers were parking their cars round the corner from the hostel, to the annoyance of local residents, and walking the last few yards, endeavouring to look innocent and tired.

Otherwise, the role and the appeal of YHA is little changed. Its promise is "a chance to escape from the everyday environment, to find freedom and beauty in the countryside, to enjoy the satisfaction of physical achievement and to make friends with other people" (hence, perhaps, the unofficial YHA motto *Your Husband Assured*).

Sections, but dormitories remain segregated and alcohol and gambling are still banned. Accommodation and food is still cheap and in most cases

fairly basic. A "detartification" programme began in 1968 aimed at replacing sagging mattresses and old army blankets with comfortable beds, central heating, hot showers, and the rest. Many hostels offer special facilities—for field study, for example. There is a new grade of "super hostel".

This latter development has led to criticism that the YHA is catering for an older, flabbier and is unwilling to muck in with Mr Harry Livingstone, the YHA's national secretary, who rejects the criticism.

Apart from the impetus given by health and fire regulations, there was a general demand for improved facilities. He says: "Moreover, prices charged at the higher grade, and better used, hostels subsidizes those that are more basic, more remote and less well patronized."

Although the YHA receives a small amount in government grants, it aims to be self-sufficient. Its shops, the largest of which is just off the Strand, in London, make a sizeable contribution to revenue. But with even basic hostel costs rising upwards of £200,000 to build, the association is always trying to raise money through the efforts of its members.

John Huxley

The Rhine Army's invisible enemy

Letter from BAOR

The wind, tearing across the bleak Westphalian uplands, cuts like a knife through the observation slits in the sand-bagged shelter outside the army camp.

The British sentry shivers as he looks out over his rifle barrel at the still wintry countryside, the local Germans passing in their Volkswagens, the coming and going of army personnel.

A few yards away, other guards are searching incoming cars for bombs or arms. Two more, guns in hand, are patrolling the perimeter, on the look-out for suspicious packages, holes in the fence or strangers.

For the first time, the British Army of the Rhine is having to defend itself. Not against the might of the Soviet army a few miles to the east but against an invisible, unidentified and as yet uncatchable adversary: a handful—perhaps only a couple—of civilians who come, shoot and vanish without trace.

The IRA attacks this year which left one soldier dead and two injured have presented the Rhine Army with a security problem for which it was not designed. Over the years it has become embedded in West German life. Many army fam-

ilies live in houses and flats scattered among German neighbourhoods. Public roads run through barracks areas, and schools and shops stand close to German ones.

There is no way the Rhine Army can really counter the danger without dropping everything it is doing, throwing barred wire round all its homes, facilities, staff and dependants and guarding them day and night. It would mean abandoning the defence of Britain and the West to watch for a couple of gunmen who may never show up again.

So instead it has raised the level of security around its installations, taught its members to take personal precautions and settle down philosophically to living with this lurking threat.

Sentries and military police, previously unarmed, now carry weapons and live ammunition. Guards have been stepped up and camp perimeters are patrolled. More military police patrols now cruise round the residential areas. At night they wear flak jackets which could

which higher security without the overtime pay and real action to justify it. Some of my own 80 to 100 hours of the c duties," says Lt Maynard, commander of a big camp near Bonn. "It means they have to themselves and their families. They go to be with a time to come and find morale."

But his men are not so much as they seem to be. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer.

He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer.

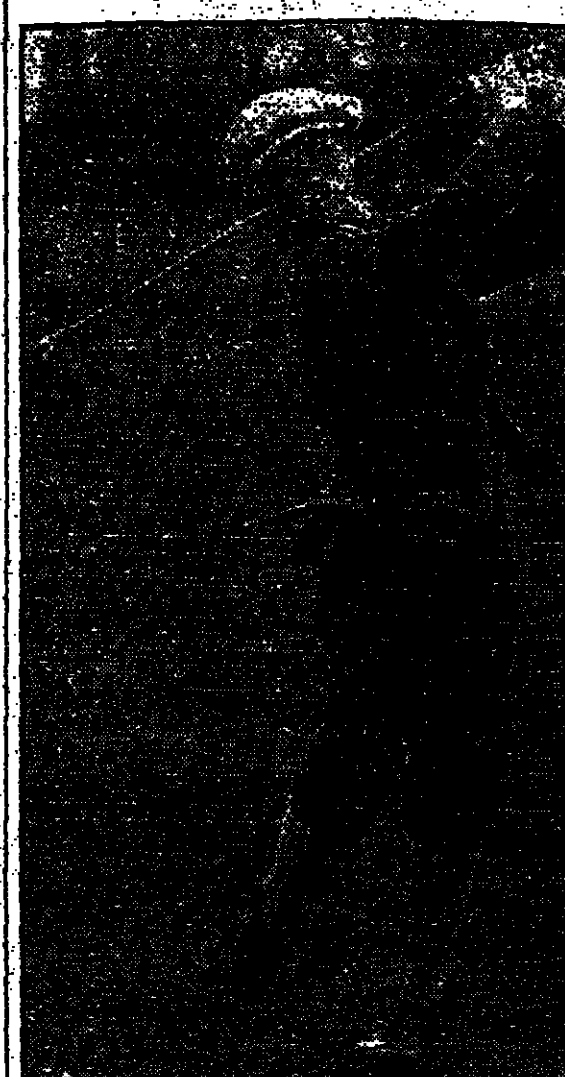
He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer.

He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer.

He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer.

He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer. He is a professional soldier, not a volunteer.

Sportsview



Bobby Jones, the inspiration of Augusta, driving in amateur championship at Hoylake, 1921.

Augusta bring out the best

Augusta

Never trust first impressions. That must be the moral of the mistaken view I took at the start of this week of the Augusta National Golf Course, home of the United States Masters tournament. The weather was foul, Bobby Jones Junior, to the Augusta 1 by the captain, clubs where, though he won his three titles—Royal Lytham and St Annes (1913), Lake (1930) and the members' present Masters tournament—reminiscent of a in *The Times*, those of respect for his back home, living in the style of the late Andrew's 1800, and 18th green course are readily nearly two cent the characters ground, wearing hats, challenge as parison with today.

It was Bobby that he should course that would out the best of the day with the ordinary ch would have seen, accomplished, with collusion of Dr Kenzie, a gifted architect, the ou or no rough, an sparingly used, hazards are the efficient trees. Rae's Creek (a k can Swilken Bur leties of slope on and green. Main impeccable that, of a cigarette sacrilegious outa

Every hole bears a plant associa among which Flo (the third). Ye (8th) and Caroline must conjure up, flavour of their haven of peaceu aside from the passage of the p ment.

The appeal w stronger were it evidence of r divides. One feels society who have carrying a bag of cl a bottle of beer, a piece of litter. This must rest, becau place for expres views.

John

Augusta is a Mecca of golf in the United States in much the same way as St Andrews is at home, but for a totally different reason. Years of history have gone into making St Andrews a hallowed name in the game throughout the world. A complex no self-respecting golfer can forbear to visit. One feels inadequate not having played the Old course in much the same way that professional footballers and tennis players yearn for their first feel of Westley and Wimbledon beneath their feet.

Augusta's appeal, on the other hand, derives from its origin, the brain child of its immortal Bobby Jones as recently as 1934, and from the fact that alone among golf courses it becomes every year, at this time, a magnet attracting the best golfers to this otherwise undistinguished corner of Georgia. The British and United States Open championships rotate among a number of centres. Augusta is the unvarying home of both the Masters and the PGA, and there are golf watchers, as well as golf players, throughout the world who could not bear to be elsewhere, just now.

Philip Toomey

Correction

In his article on nuclear waste on April 1, Nicholas Hirst described both gamma and beta radiation as highly penetrating and requiring concrete or lead shielding. Beta radiation does not require such heavy shielding.

John



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

AN OPENING FOR GIBRALTAR

Anglo-Spanish agreement Gibraltar, by which Spain is to lift the border restrictions imposed in 1969, is the first evidence so far of a change in the part of the government. The restrictions were imposed in the days of Franco in an attempt to prevent the people of Gibraltar from accepting the British claim. They were a failure. They had the effect of hardening opinion in Britain and Gibraltar, and even less likely than that the Gibraltarians want to become part of Spain. Since the death of Franco and the adoption of a democratic system Spain has had the need to take the views of the Gibraltarians into account, but the government has not been prepared to lift the restrictions. It has done so in exchange for British agreement to round off negotiations a chance to undo the damage of the past and create a basis for relations between the two countries.

It is little likelihood that the border will be finally opened or a long time to come. A statement issued in Lisbon in 1979 made it clear that neither Spain nor Britain has given up its position. Spain still

believes that Gibraltar is a part of Spanish territory; Britain will not agree to Gibraltar becoming part of Spain against the wishes of its inhabitants. But the agreement to lift the border restrictions removes a major irritant and enables everyone to approach the issue constructively and to concentrate on ways of developing relations between Gibraltar and the neighbouring parts of Andalusia. It does not rule out the possibility that the Gibraltarians might eventually want to join Spain if some satisfactory arrangement can be worked out. But neither does it contain any sort of commitment to that outcome if the Gibraltarians do not want it.

The decision was not an easy one for Señor Suarez's Government, given the strong feeling among most Spaniards that Gibraltar is Spanish. But it had become clear that maintaining the border restrictions was not doing the Spanish case any good, and that it was a constant source of friction between Britain and Spain. This was particularly awkward at a time when Spain was negotiating to join the European Community. Britain has taken the view that it would be inconceivable to have border restrictions of the type surrounding Gibraltar between two parts of the Community. In the

longer term, if Spain decides to join Nato—something the present Government would like but which it is not pursuing now because it is a hotly disputed issue—there would be all the more reason for Anglo-Spanish agreement on Gibraltar. There was also internal pressure for opening the border with Gibraltar, particularly in the Campo de Gibraltar, which has been hard hit economically by the loss of jobs in Gibraltar and where families have been split.

It is important that the new, friendlier atmosphere should not be allowed to sour. Spain will undoubtedly want to make proposals for a special status for Gibraltar within Spain; one is that it should be given the sort of autonomy granted to Catalonia and the Basque country, or even something that goes further. But it must realize that for the time being, and for a long time to come, no such ideas can be acceptable to the Gibraltarians because of their mistrust of Spain. Although proposals of this sort should be discussed, the main emphasis should be on ideas for cooperation across the frontier in order to create greater confidence. It is particularly important that the Gibraltarians themselves, as the people most affected, should be associated with the negotiations.

FARMERS AND CONSUMERS

speech yesterday Mr Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, did not answer the question whether the government's policy towards the Community—based on the principle of free trade in goods—was likely to be of benefit to British farmers even if they conflict with the aims of keeping prices down and reducing contribution to the city budget. Mr Walker criticized for his recent attempt to change the rules of the Community to that a levy on food imports from the Community—a subsidy to food exports from it—unusually in which they are normally allowed. The attempt was later overtaken when, as a result of the value of the pound, and the subsidy were more or less automatic. But the criticism is because Mr Walker failed to favour the farmers in the special arrangement in before they otherwise have been

throughout the nine member countries. When a currency rises against the others, as the pound has done recently, the normal effect is that imports become cheaper and exports more expensive. But in order to prevent that from disrupting the agricultural markets the Community has a system of monetary compensation amounts, or MCAs, which are imposed in order to keep prices steady.

In the case of Britain now, their effect is to prevent the price of food imported from elsewhere in the Community from being reduced, and the price of exports from being increased—clearly an advantage for the producer and a disadvantage for the consumer. In the normal course of events, MCAs are only put into effect when there is a difference of at least 2.5 per cent between the current value of a currency and the "green" currency used for calculating exchange rates between agricultural prices; but Mr Walker wanted them to apply when the difference was less.

It is an unfortunate consequence of the common agricultural policy that as a result of a tax of this sort Britain's food prices should be kept at an artificially high level—though it should also be pointed out that for several years, when the

pound was weak, MCAs worked in the reverse direction and kept import prices from going up. But since the amount involved in the import levies is bound to be higher than the amount received by Britain's agricultural exporters in subsidies, and since the balance has to go into the Community budget, it also means an increase in Britain's net budget contribution. Besides that, encouragement of further farm production in this country is liable to lead to an increase in the Community's surpluses, which will also add to budget costs. It is inconsistent of the Government to encourage these trends, particularly at this moment, when a reduction in Britain's budget contribution is to be discussed at the Community summit later this month.

It is certainly tempting to take the view that nothing can be done to reform the common agricultural policy, and that that being so Britain's farmers might as well take advantage of it, just as the farmers in the rest of the Community do. But the overriding interest of Britain's consumers and taxpayers is to bring budget contributions down, specifically through cutting back Community spending on agriculture. This does not square with pressing for a system which places a tax on food imports, and keeps prices up.

AS OF NATURAL CONFLICT

It is sentimentally that the idea ought to be peace and conflict should be confined to the urban area. The pastoral idyll has been a poetical convention. Rural life has always been a matter of compromise between interests as city life has. It is particularly true that the machinery of the countryside is to preserve the beauty of the countryside from within and National Parks, areas of natural beauty and the planning of them go with them. In some countries, parks protect large areas of genuine wilderness, other major interests with those of recreation and conservation (although there will be conflict between them). Britain is too crowded to have many areas like that; in most special beauty, farming, and industry all have a claim.

It is a distance for these things realities emerges discussion paper issued by the National Countryside Review, which has recently a number of recommendations for consultation has to a close. The paper regrets that the administration of national parks and has been the subject of a prolonged controversy. It proposes a new regime purpose would be to

minimise friction" by designating relatively small areas for exceptionally strong protection (with inappropriate development banned except with the express approval of Parliament). The rest of the land now in parks and AONBs would be assigned safeguards affording them "no less protection than hitherto" but unequivocally under local control. An executive committee would draw up a plan for each area, similar to the existing national park plans, but it would be the local council that would put it into effect.

It is easy to see that this might minimise friction, but it would do so at the cost of weakening the voice of wider interests in the affairs of the downgraded parts of the national parks. Local government has a legitimate concern with how parks are run, but these are national amenities, so a county council is not always well adapted to strike an even balance between the interests of its ratepayers and outsiders. Most parks are in areas that are not well off. They have 250,000 inhabitants and their value to the country is high. They are attracting new jobs and leaving farmers unfettered than conservationists would. At present the parks are managed by committees or boards, two thirds of whose members are appointed by the counties, and one-third by the Secretary of State. Far from being given by conflicts they are for the most part effective bodies with a real sense of common purpose, by no means puppets of the counties or of Whitehall.

It is true that national park status has often failed to serve as a protection against major development schemes, such as quarries or motorways. The committee argue that this is partly because they are too large, including too much mediocre landscape, and that far smaller areas could be given more reliable protection. So they could; but the demoted sections of the parks, which would probably include most of their beauties could hardly fail to lose esteem and become more vulnerable in practice. Park planning as it is understood today would cease. Nine per cent of a country as heavily populated as ours is not too large an area to devote to national parks. It is admittedly too large to escape conflict. The protection it enjoys cannot be perfect, but it is worthwhile.

For the AONBs, on the other hand, the proposals would mean a stronger voice for conservation, and more funds. Designation as an AONB does not in theory indicate an inferiority in terms of landscape quality: it reflects the fact that the areas concerned are less wild, more intensively farmed, and therefore with less scope for recreational access. The challenges of population pressure and modern farming methods are often at least as acute as they are in the parks themselves. At present, designation as an AONB is a negative protection and brings no state financial assistance comparable to that enjoyed by the parks. The regime proposed by the committee would help to introduce a positive element, but one which would nevertheless reflect the relatively greater weight that the local voice should be given in such areas.

Acting on lessons of Bristol riot

From Lord Hunt
Sir, It gives me no satisfaction to point out that the violence which erupted in Bristol before Easter was an event closely predicted in the report of a committee under my chairmanship to the Department of Education and Science, 10 years ago. We warned the government of the day that a policy of laissez-faire would lead to situations comparable to those which had occurred in some United States cities, unless a positive programme was embarked upon without delay by government, and followed up at all levels by statutory and voluntary bodies in order to bring about an integrated, multi-racial society as defined by the (then) Home Secretary, Roy Jenkins. We firmly believed that a vigorous and imaginative lead then could have produced harmony within the urban communities with a large coloured population.

I presume to repeat this homily, not in the spirit of "I told you so" but to express the hope that a public inquiry, which is so evidently necessary now, will produce results in terms of the kind of programme we envisaged a decade ago. The seriousness of the situation is the greater for the fact that the latest eruption of frustration and resentment took place in Bristol: when I visited St Paul's District in 1969 commendable local efforts, inspired by The Community Relations Officer, Mr Paul Stephenson, were beginning to produce encouraging results, in a seaport city well adjusted to dark-skinned citizens in its midst.

All too often governments set up commissions and committees to inquire into awkward problems on which they are ill-equipped to act. Their reports have proved to have been, at least in part, a costly waste of time for lack of action upon them. Let us hope that some of the damage occasioned by insufficient action on the report, Young (Immigration and Race Relations) can be repaired by positive action on coming from a public inquiry, before even more serious trouble breaks out.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords,
April 11.

Teachers who heckle

From the Reverend W. M. Abernethy
Sir, The deplorable conduct of some delegates at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers in Blackpool when Mr Mark Carlisle was invited to address the gathering (report, April 9) is to be roundly condemned.

While it may be claimed that those delegates who tried to deny the right of free speech were a minority of those present, it has to be remembered that they must have been elected by other teachers who were in sympathy with their views. In a country where school attendance is compulsory it is frightening to realize that some children must attend schools where demonstrators against free speech are on the staff.

If any evidence was needed to support the view that independent schools are a necessary part of the educational system, the bad manner of the demonstrating delegates at Blackpool have most certainly supplied it. Many parents would be prepared to sacrifice a great deal to keep their children out of the hands of these louts. The Chairman of the union was quite right in telling the demonstrators that their conduct would do no good to the union's reputation.

Yours,
W. M. ABERNETHY,
Dorchester Mansel,
Kilnsey,
Salisbury,
April 9.

From Miss Hilary Day
Sir, As a responsible teacher I was tempted to agree with the comment made by Mr Carlisle. "I only hope their standard of behaviour in the classroom is somewhat better than it was this afternoon." The irony of all forms of demonstration, and parliamentary proceedings my most effective and amusing method of bringing a class of students to order is the comment, "Where do you think you are: the House of Commons?"

Yours,
HILARY DAY,
180 Rugby Road,
Hinckley,
Leicestershire,
April 10.

Nationalists in Wales

From Professor Ivor Gowan
Sir, Canon A. M. Allchin's letter on Welsh nationalism (April 10) is one-sided. While some of its leaders and thinkers have made a serious approach to community and language problems, others, from time to time, have encouraged law-breaking. I think that most of us will agree that a basic feature of a stable, democratic society is obedience to the law. In this respect one cannot distinguish between failure to buy a television licence and damage to property.

Nationalism provokes animosity between people of different origin, culture and language. Over the years Welsh nationalism has been unsuccessful, to sharpen the differences between Welshmen and Englishmen, and between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking Welsh people. Young people who have been overinfluenced by these doctrines are sometimes led to acts of vandalism of one type or another. Ian Morris, in her recent rather silly letter (March 28), seemed to approve of the tendency. Canon Allchin, whose approach is more temperate, may care to reflect a little further on the disruptive and malevolent aspect of the philosophy which he seems to admire.

Yours truly,
BYRON GOWAN,
Ivor Dinas,
Vaun Fawr,
Aberystwyth,
April 10.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reactions to 'Death of a Princess'

From Miss Rosie Kerslake

Sir, It is unfortunate that Antony Thomas's film, *Death of a Princess*, should have caused such diplomatic embarrassment between Saudi Arabia and this country. But perhaps the violence of the Saudi reaction serves to underline one of the aspects which the film stressed—namely the insecurity of a society struggling to find a balance between the deeply ingrained and traditional Islamic way of life, and the influence of sophisticated Western nations.

What was it, in the film, that actually gave offence—the depiction of a brutal punishment carried out in the name of traditional Islamic law or the implications that members of the royal family were "playboys", and enjoyed the fruits of western freedom? Or indeed the suggestion that certain accented Islamic customs were in fact introduced by the Turks and have no foundation in the Koran?

Whatever the cause of their distress, it is the intense Arab sensitivity on the subject which is interesting. Regardless of the accuracy of the film, it clearly touched a raw nerve, and the repercussions could be considerable. The irony is that had the whole subject been discussed openly, there would have been very little to film. As it was, the fascination of the documentary was the mystery of the whole affair, the contradictory versions of the story and the reticence of those who presumably knew the truth, to divulge it. It makes one wonder what they are trying to hide.

Yours faithfully,
ROSIE KERSLAKE,
39a Clapham Road, SW9,
April 10.

From the Director of the Islamic Cultural Centre

Sir, May I express appreciation, not only on my own behalf but also on behalf of many Muslims in this country, of Lord Denham's wise and balanced letter in *The Times* today (April 11)? I am also most grateful for the numerous telephone calls I have received from English people anxious to express their disgust at the misrepresentations contained in the film, *Death of a Princess*. We can only hope that ITV will take Lord Denham's advice and consider what might be done to redress the balance.

Your editorial in the same issue ("Slight case of mutual incomprehension" is aptly titled, but we sometimes feel that "incomprehension" is more pronounced on one side than on the other. The West still has a long way to go before it rid itself of the profound and often unconscious sense of superiority generated by the centuries of hegemony, and it is this sense, the broadest of Islam, that Muslims so often detect in press, radio and television comments on Islam. Only last night, in a BBC discussion programme, one of the participants referred repeatedly to "civilization" with the clear implication that the laws of Islam are "uncivilized". We cannot be expected to take kindly to this all too common equation of current Western values with "civilization", indeed we sometimes doubt whether your own forebears would have re-

garded the contemporary Western world as civilized.

This is why we feel ourselves to be in a different position to the "field" marshals, admirals, etc. mentioned in your editorial; they may sometimes be misrepresented or misunderstood, but they are not usually represented as a lesser breed ignorant of sound values and civilized morality. Our objections to *Death of a Princess* are concerned less with the presentation of rumours and anecdotes as though these were facts than with the attitudes and assumptions underlying the whole production.

Yours faithfully,
M. A. ZAKI RAHAWY,
Islamic Cultural Centre,
146 Park Road, NWS,
April 11.

From Mr D. B. Hadley
Sir, I am bound to say that I find it difficult to sympathize with Saudi Arabian outrage at the screening of the dramatized documentary, *Death of a Princess*, on ITV last night (April 9).

The Saudis have never denied that the executions took place nor that they were the prescribed punishment for adultery. They have evidently left many questions unanswered, but they are entitled to do so if that is their way.

On the other hand, if we find such executions repulsive and such secrecy suspicious, we have every right to say so. That, as they well know, is our way.

Furthermore, if the Saudis claim the right to enforce their execution law without reference to Western sensitivities, then they must extend to us the right to exercise our freedom of expression, which is also given (and limited) by law, even if this offends them.

I think that the ITV was right to show the film and I am glad that the government could not stop them. Saudi sabre-rattling is undignified and unjust.

Yours,
D. B. HADLEY,
White Hill House,
Upham,
Hampshire,
April 10.

Prohibition of alcohol

From the Archdeacon of Norwich
Sir, Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad's letter to you this week (March 25) rebukes the Christian churches of this country, that their influence has done so little to stem the tide of that most heinous of all evils, alcohol.

I hope to see our organized churches come to bear a more self-denying and outright witness against this social evil; but your report today (March 29) of a woman sentenced to 80 lashes for contravening alcohol laws in Saudi Arabia suggests that it is not so much by spiritual enlightenment (which Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad's letter implied) as by legal sanction that Islam controls the use and misuse of alcohol.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY DUDLEY-SMITH,
Archdeacon of Norwich,
Rector, Meadow,
Bramerton,
Norwich,
March 29.

No serious case is now made for the military significance of British strategic nuclear weapons. Independent they certainly are not since their targeting is entirely part of a Nato pattern and to use them in any circumstances would be an act of national suicide. Those who justify them now attempt to do so instead on political and nationalist grounds.

CND does not suggest that Britain should suddenly become unilaterally defenceless. It does urge that Britain should relinquish nuclear weapons, expensive as these are, as a step towards a more rational world system. Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty seems to CND to require nothing less.

The significance of Lord Mountbatten's message is that with the greatest authority and with imagination and comparison it points out the absurdity of the nuclear war-fighting mentality which is active today. But then I do not think that the Marshal of the Royal Air Force, who can so simply decide on total Soviet responsibility for the world arms race, is really open to hear what his friend for so many years is telling us in this now posthumous and magnificent speech. The surprise to me is not that CND was mentioned in the advertisement but that the speech had to appear as an advertisement at all.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE KENT,
General Secretary,
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,
29 Great James Street, WC1.

Exodus from Cuba
From Mr Graham Greene, CH
Sir, Is there not a simple explanation for the policy of Fidel Castro who is allowing those Cubans who wish—for various reasons—to leave their country to do so? I have always believed there is a certain hypocrisy, in view of the Helsinki Agreements, in the attitude of the West towards the boat people of Vietnam. There was great sympathy of course at first, but the sympathy quickly diminished as the numbers increased, and when the boat people became too much of a good thing, the governments who had been signatories of the Helsinki Agreements protested against a state which let its people go.

One wondered, if Russia would learn that lesson, what would happen if she opened her frontiers to all who wished to leave. The Western security services would certainly be unable to cope. (Who is a genuine refugee for political reasons, who is a criminal, who is a KGB agent?) It would be very long, in spite of the Helsinki Agreements, before Western governments protested to the Soviets at this appalling freedom of movement.

Cuba perhaps is giving a dress rehearsal of what would happen. We accept a few well-known dissidents, but would we in the West, any more than Peru, be able to receive thousands of "refugees"? At the next Helsinki follow-up in Madrid who would be accused then of closing their frontiers to free movement, Russia or the West?

Yours truly,
GRAHAM GREENE,
As from 06600 Antibes,
April 8.

Proposed move of Wiener Library

From Professor John Rühl

Sir, However much the Director of the Wiener Library (March 31) and the Chairman of its Executive Committee (April 7) may regret what they experience as the "negative team" of the letters protesting against the Library's proposed transfer to Tel Aviv (March 28 and April 3), they will now be in no doubt that that proposal, far from being a matter of "indifference" to British historians of modern Germany, has caused widespread shock and dismay. At the end of his letter Professor Laqueur calls for constructive suggestions and assures us that "it is still not too late".

Surely the next step must be the convening by him of an appeal committee, which would include some of the distinguished signatories of the letter of March 28. The first priority of the committee would be to raise sufficient funds to place the future of the rump Library at very least beyond danger. Thereafter the committee could explore some of the other suggestions made by your correspondents: that the microfilm be transferred to Tel Aviv and the Library left intact in London; that earlier plans to link the Library to the University of London School of Economics be revived; and that a major public appeal be launched to close the gap between the substantial annual subsidy provided by the West German Government and the actual cost of maintaining the Library in London.

If such moves proved successful, a priceless depository of learning would have been preserved where it is needed most, at a time when research into the history of National Socialism has never been more vigorous and vital. If they failed, then at least the historical community in this country would not have to reproach itself with having done less than its utmost to keep the Wiener Library where, surely, it belongs.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN RÜHL,
School of European Studies,
University of Sussex,
Falmer,
Brighton,
Sussex.

From Professor Sir Max Beloff FBA
Sir, The historians are right and Mr Lessing (April 7) is wrong. It became clear in the 1960s, when I was a member of the Executive Committee of the Wiener Library, that a private research institution with a limited and dwindling constituency of benefactors was unlikely to survive as such. The only prospect seemed to lie in affiliation to a university library. Various possibilities were explored and a provisional agreement was reached with the University of Reading, which had the advantage of being a centre for European studies and which was in addition equally accessible to scholars in London and Oxford. The executive committee refused to ratify the agreement for reasons which were not made clear to me at the time but which in the light of after events are now perhaps more understandable. Both I and Professor Max Howard who had been associated in the negotiations with Reading felt that we had no option but to resign from the Committee. On what has since taken place, I have of course no inside information.

Yours truly,
M. BELOFF,
St Antony's College,
Oxford.

Tobacco advertising
From Mr Douglas Thomas
Sir, In your leader (April 3) entitled "Tug-of-war over tobacco", you advocated the banning of cigarette advertising in cinemas as the grounds that this advertising reaches a relatively young audience.

I think that it is not generally realised that since 1975 there has been a voluntary agreement that cigarette commercials will only be shown after 10.15 pm and not during the day. By law nobody under 18 may go to an X film and we are therefore only showing these commercials to an adult audience. In this sense we are unique for no other major advertising medium has such control over who may see cigarette commercials.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS THOMAS,
The Cinema Advertising Association
127 Wardour Street, W1.

Theatre booking

From Miss Helen Gregory

Sir, While I occasionally share Mr Noble's feelings of frustration in his office (April 5), does he not realise, I wonder, that he himself is guilty of aggravating the situation in bringing a cheque-book instead of bank notes to the box-office?

Yours truly,
HELEN GREGORY,
26a Tottenham Street, W1.

'Thunderbolting'

From Miss Margherita Laski

Sir, In his article "A Challenge for the Thunderbolt" (March 26) Bernard Levin misrepresents me. I have never used the word "thunderbolting", whether of "religious" experience or anything else. Moreover his mention of me in this context might suggest I share his credulous belief. I do not.

Yours faithfully,
MARGHERITA LASKI,
Mishkenot Sha'ananim,
PO Box 8215,
Jerusalem.

separation the Church should not oppose it; or, thirdly, if the state by its own action made the terms of the establishment oppressive, then the Church of England should seek disestablishment. But to seek it now would be to seek a massive diversion from the tasks of renewal in mission and service which is the proper task of every Christian church.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTIAN HOWARD,
Conyesthorpe,
York.

spending

D. G. Franklin
reported (March 21) that believes in spending on it. It spends 10 times as much on housing repairs as its neighbours on consumer goods and four times as much on advice services as its neighbours on renovating pine to caring for pot plants using leaflets from school during the "friendly" time. Tennis is free on the rates and fees and tap dancing is at nominal sums. In 1979 a relation budget was

increased by 50 per cent from £133,000 to £200,000.

Lambeth Direct Labour Organization turnover has nearly doubled in three years and has been criticized by the District Auditor. Overspending on housing repairs is nearly £2m.

The interest on £17m housing stock purchased in 1978 is £2.1m, and yet there are in excess of 4,000 empty properties losing in excess of £800,000 in rent, while bed and breakfast cost for unemployed tenants is costing £15m. Unpaid council rates total £3.2m, and the council debt is now in excess of £300m, or more than £1,000 per inhabitant.

In April, 1979, rates increased by 39.8 per cent and the increase on April 1, 1980 will be 4.4 per cent. This is a cumulative increase in 13 months of 108.9 per cent with inflation running between 10-15 per cent.

Clearly, if Mr Edward Knight and his council were more prudent with ratepayers' and taxpayers' money, more children's and old people's homes could be opened, and home helps and help for the mentally and physically handicapped could be improved.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. FRANKLIN,
121 Kennington Road, SE11,
March 24.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
investment and
finance,
pages 18 and 19

Stock markets

Ind 435.6 up 3.8
Gilt 66.16 up 0.27

sterling

1990 up 118 pts
4x 72.6 up 0.2

ollar

4x 89.5 down 0.1

old

27.5 unchanged

oney

month sterling 174-175
month Euro \$184-185
month Euro \$18-18½

BRIEF

ports

st ports

fic to

ord level

through Britain's
ached a record level
in spite of the sluggish
At 266 million tonnes,
was about 10 per cent
978, and 2 per cent up
the previous highest
according to statistics
the National Ports

growth was largely in
with the exception of
ports grew from 153
to 157 million tonnes
while exports also
d from 91 million to
100 million tonnes, that
was accounted for by
in fuel exports, from
to 72 million tonnes.
Fuel exports actually
million tonnes.

sparsity was particularly
in deep sea unit load
covering most general
dise, for which imports
19 per cent during the
hile exports fell by 8

e considered

Italian government has
a commissioner for
mics, the chemical com-
it into liquidation by a
ourt last month. This
that rescue possibilities

ury sells out

is to buy Sainsbury's
ent holding in Sains-
illers, the poultry and
ing subsidiary, which
mes under the agricul-
division of Dalgety

appointment

Philip Jones a deputy
y at the Department of
has been appointed as
time member of the
National Civil Service
the other Civil Service
of the BNOC board is
d Jones, a deputy sec-
at the Treasury.

& Bonar deal

& Bonar the Dundee-
packaging engineering
xiles group has agreed
ciple to buy the business
one assets belonging to
Travel, the retail travel
and tour operator.

re recovers

dollar staged a slight
ry to end slightly above
west rate. The pound
118 cents to close at
0 Sterling's effective ex-
rate rose by 0.2 per cent
to 72.6 per cent of
71 level. Gold was un-
ed at \$527.50.

rial deadline

erial Group has set May
the date when it will
whether to proceed with
620m (£287m) bid for
rd Johnson, the United
restaurant group.

aves drop

nzland's foreign ex-
re reserves fell 3,300m
frances to 19,080m
0m in the first ten days
pril.

Clearers granted a second bank facility of £500m to ease pressure on liquidity

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Relentless pressures on the money markets have again forced the Bank of England to intervene and ward off pressures for higher interest rates. Yesterday it granted a second £500m facility to the clearing banks under a sale and repurchase arrangement of gilts owned by the banks.

Only on Wednesday the Bank postponed for the second time the recall of £500m granted to the banks on similar terms. With the release of £1,000m of special deposits the Bank has injected £2,000m into the banking system in the past three months.

Further evidence of the authorities' anxiety about interest rates came with the announcement of the terms of the new long-dated tap stock. After the previous long-dated tap, a Treasury 14 per cent 1996, was exhausted last week a new stock was expected today.

It is a tender offer of £1,000m of 13½ per cent Treasury stock 2004-2008. Only 20 per cent is payable on tender date next Thursday, the first day of the May banking month, 30 per cent is payable on May 16 and the balance on June 6.

The minimum tender price is £95. The timing is such that the first two payments will fall into the May banking statistics.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only £130m and also because there will be a peak period for the payment of value-added tax which has to be paid by April 21 to avoid penalties.

But even so the discount market's fears that interest rates would rise have been dispelled by yesterday's moves. The tender for the month Treasury bills was a rate of 16.18 per cent compared to 16.30 per cent last week.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as pension funds and certain insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 142.4 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

US interest rates may be close to peak levels

From Frank Vogel
Washington, April 11

Citibank in New York is holding its commercial prime lending rate at 20 per cent and there is more talk than ever on Wall Street that United States' interest rates may have reached their peaks, or come very close to them.

There are still no firm indications of a significant fall in business loan demand, which given the Federal Reserve Board's tight credit posture, is essential if interest rates are to stabilize or begin falling. Some analysts believe that a slowdown in loan demand from all sources of the economy will become visible soon.

Latest information on retail sales from the Department of Commerce shows a seasonally adjusted volume fall of one per cent in March, after a decline of two per cent in February. Slower demand for housing and new cars is evident and the general trend of firm demand may soon mean lower credit demands and stable credit markets.

In fact experts at the United States Savings Banks Association fear the housing sector is set for a full-scale depression. Commerce department figures released here show new housing starts fell in March from 1.79 million in January and 1.9 million in February last year. The Savings Banks Association expects the level to dive soon below one million units.

It is impossible as yet to determine whether the Fed's efforts to restrict consumer credit is having any impact. The Fed is forcing credit card companies to place 15 per cent of new credit on interest-free deposits.

Sears, Roebuck and Company the group with 24 million credit cards outstanding, made a significant move today. It ran a full page advertisement in the New York Times last week. "Sears will continue to finance the needs of its customers... If you wish to buy on credit you are every bit as welcome to do so today as you were before the government announced credit restrictions."

Mr Alfred Kahn, the chief White House inflation spokesman, predicted that interest rates were now reaching their peak level. He added that he believed the worst of American inflation was over and a sharp decline in the current rate should be visible by the summer.



The three founders of Inmos, left to right, Mr Iann Barron, Dr Richard Petritz and Dr Paul Schroder.

GEC talks hold up decision on £25m government aid to Inmos

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Discussions between the General Electric Company and the National Enterprise Board over the future ownership of Inmos, the NEB's semiconductor subsidiary, are holding up the decision on whether Inmos will receive its second £25m tranche of government support.

The NEB holds a 70 per cent stake in the semiconductor company, and has approved the granting of the second £25m. But this is subject to the approval of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, whose decision has been awaited for some time.

During the delay the question of the location of the first Inmos factory in Britain has been raised by MPs, including former Labour ministers who have claimed that the company had agreed to locate the plant in an assisted area. Inmos has applied to set up the factory in Bristol, the site of a United Kingdom headquarters and technology centre.

GEC is interested in acquiring part or all of the NEB's stake in Inmos and has requested certain information from the board. Yesterday the NEB confirmed that this information had been prepared for GEC but had not yet been sent. Neither the NEB nor Inmos was prepared to comment further yesterday, but it is clear

that both see decision on the £25m as urgent, and not having to await the outcome of the discussions between the GEC and NEB.

The GEC interest in Inmos could be seen as a conflict with the GEC-Fairchild enterprise, in which GEC is associated with Fairchild, the pioneering California-based microelectronics company. Since Fairchild was acquired by the French Schumacher group last year there has been some uncertainty over the joint venture with GEC, although this has been denied by the companies.

GEC's own semiconductor company, based in Wembley, has concentrated on specialist microcircuits such as those for defence. But Fairchild's microcircuits, those to be made by GEC-Fairchild, and those planned by Inmos are standard circuits produced in high volumes.

The GEC interest in Inmos could be seen as an insurance against unforeseen problems with the joint Fairchild project. But it could make industrial sense for the British company to pursue both lines of development.

Fairchild's microcircuits differ from those planned by Inmos. The Fairchild designs have been adopted widely in domestic and in military electronic products, but the Inmos

circuits are suitable in particular for computer memories.

If GEC added Inmos to their Fairchild-related business, an industry expert said yesterday, "it could double their market."

Whatever the outcome of the Inmos discussions and the GEC-Fairchild plans, GEC is expanding its own semiconductor company to embrace a wider range of products. This expansion may include a greater emphasis on marketing the company's microcircuits to outside customers.

Up to now GEC has said that, apart from GEC Semiconductors, the in-house company, the production of many standard microcircuits was an optional and essentially peripheral part of the group's business. GEC's involvement in the GEC-Fairchild enterprise followed the setting-up of Inmos, with NEB backing, by its three founder-entrepreneurs: Mr Iann Barron, Dr Richard Petritz and Dr Paul Schroder.

Mr Barron's only public comment on the GEC interest in moving into Inmos is to confess to being "flattered" by the large electronics group's attention, after GEC's earlier doubts about the capability and prospects of the new company.

Sir Robert Clayton, technical director of GEC, resigned as chairman of GEC-Fairchild after being appointed a member of the National Enterprise Board last November.

Aurora plans cutbacks at two more plants

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Aurora Holdings, a Sheffield-based steel and engineering group which has spent £25m on acquisitions in the past two years, announced more cuts last night.

The plan, which follows a detailed appraisal of its steel-making activities commissioned last year by Sir Edgar Allan, Balfour Beckett's chairman, will involve phasing down at Osborn Steels at Low Moor, Bradford over the next 18 months.

More than 200 people will be affected, although the company said last night that there would be no compulsory redundancies, with the rundown being accompanied by retraining, redeployment, voluntary redundancy and natural wastage.

The company said that Edgar Allan, Balfour Beckett's chairman, would work to gather more closely to produce higher technical standards and counter the growing threat posed by special steel imports. Aurora has already closed two of the Balfour sites with the loss of 400 jobs.

Mr Allan said that the main aim of the rationalization plan was to eliminate surplus capacity and concentrate on fewer sites with the most up-to-date

facilities. The Balfour Steels site at Manchester Openshaw will be developed as a centre for special steel billet production, while its bar rolling and finishing activities will be run down. That business will be transferred to Osborn Steel's modern works at Ecclesfield, Sheffield, which has received substantial new investment for rolling and finishing.

Earlier this week, the company revealed its first profits since 1972, with earnings down from £4.3m to £3.8m after a 55 per cent improvement in turnover at £103m. The bulk of the profit, however, came from the group's engineering operations and its performance was hit by higher interest charges and the effects of the transport and engineering industry strikes.

Under Mr Robert Atkinson, its chairman—who may take over as chairman of British Shipbuilders later this year—Aurora has expanded rapidly over the past few years and played a major role in the reshaping of the special steels area of the private sector of the industry. The company said that the rationalization plan and unions were being consulted over the reorganization plans.

General Motors, which announced production cuts this week at three assembly plants, added plants in Linden, New Jersey, and Norwood, Ohio, to its list of temporary closing next week. The company extended this week's closing of its St Louis truck plant to the end of next week, and will temporarily suspend for next week one of two assembly lines at Flint, Michigan.

Ford has extended this week's closing of its Louisville, Kentucky, car assembly plant by one week, bringing the number of shutdown plants to four. The others are in Atlanta, St Louis and Lorain, Ohio.

Chrysler is closing one Detroit car assembly plant for next week and is shutting down its Pontiac, Missouri, truck assembly plant for two weeks. Chrysler's St Louis plant is to remain closed next week—AP.

Dow Jones.

Low sales close US car plants

Some of the shutdowns had already been announced but the makers extended some of their closures and added others for next week. Nine light truck assembly plants will also be closed next week.

The makers, which will lay off 42,900 workers indefinitely, are intended to balance inventories of cars and trucks sitting in dealers' garages because of falling sales. The shutdowns represent a continuation of Detroit's recent "right-sizing" production scheduling in response to the year-long slide in domestic car sales. All the makers are affected, and the only overtime being worked is in the small car assembly plants.

General Motors, which announced production cuts this week at three assembly plants, added plants in Linden, New Jersey, and Norwood, Ohio, to its list of temporary closing next week. The company extended this week's closing of its St Louis truck plant to the end of next week, and will temporarily suspend for next week one of two assembly lines at Flint, Michigan.

Ford has extended this week's closing of its Louisville, Kentucky, car assembly plant by one week, bringing the number of shutdown plants to four. The others are in Atlanta, St Louis and Lorain, Ohio.

Chrysler is closing one Detroit car assembly plant for next week and is shutting down its Pontiac, Missouri, truck assembly plant for two weeks. Chrysler's St Louis plant is to remain closed next week—AP.

Dow Jones.

Central Government borrows less

By David Blake

The Central Government borrowed £8,165m in 1979-80—£99m less than forecast at the time of the Chancellor's Budget statement in March. A £5,800m bonus from the national oil account, as advance payment for British National Oil Corporation sales, brought government borrowing in March down to £7,130m, compared with £12,460m in March 1979.

The latest set of figures largely confirm the budget forecast that total borrowing by the public sector in the financial year just ended is likely to turn out at £9,100m. This compares with a budget forecast of £8,300m.

But the actual error in the forecasting made last spring is larger than the £800m gap would imply, because the Chancellor brought forward £700m of petroleum revenue tax in an effort to keep his initial budget target. The actual gap

between forecast and result is thus £1,500m.

This is about 18 per cent of the original forecast, but the errors could have been much larger. The Treasury admitted that forecasts of the total public sector borrowing requirement—now a key target of government

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Parents and those with dependants often sensibly arrange "family income benefit" cover on their lives. The idea is that a tax-free income will be payable to their families if they die prematurely. It is payable up to a pre-determined date—often until the children are self-supporting.

This has great advantage: it overcomes problems involved in the investment of a large lump sum of money and difficulties with tax liabilities. The family knows that a fixed net income will be payable.

However, when there is a claim, most insurance companies allow the beneficiary to commute the income benefits for a tax-free lump sum, instead of taking the benefits as they fall due.

One or two insurance companies offer guaranteed commutation rates when the insurance is arranged. But usually what you get depends on the prevailing level of in-

terest rates when the claim becomes due. The insurance companies themselves are not really concerned how you take the money. The life office simply adds up the total of benefits which would be paid and discounts the total in the light of current rates of interest.

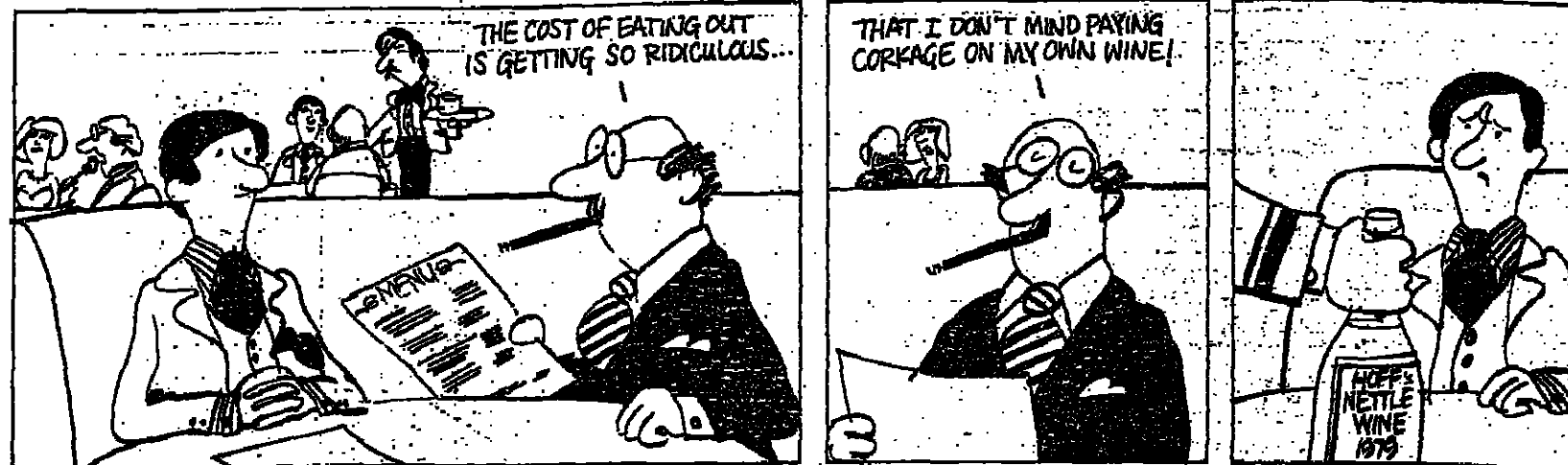
The higher the market rates of interest, the greater the discount—and thus the lower is the capital sum.

In a few cases you could argue it may perhaps be that the level of benefits which has been provided is so low that it is in the best interests of the bereaved family to take a lump sum with nothing more to come.

Often, however, families and insurance companies would seem to be setting aside the wishes of the deceased by "converting" tax-free income into capital in this way.

A bird in the hand may appear attractive, but unless a better net income return can be obtained by investing the capital elsewhere, it may be preferable for many families to resist temptation and leave the original arrangement undisturbed.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Unit trusts

Gilt funds on the launching pad

After years of pressing for tax changes on its gilt investments, the unit trust industry has at last been granted its wish. This could be a nicely-timed boost opening up a new market when the industry's sales are flagging.

Income on gilts held within a unit trust is subject to corporation tax, at present 52 per cent. Now it looks as if all this will change.

The Finance Bill, due to be published next week, will include a clause to reduce liability to the 30 per cent basic tax rate for trusts with individual rather than institutional investors. This follows the exemption from capital gains tax granted to unit trusts in the budget, effectively passing on the whole liability to the individual investor.

Now a delighted unit trust industry eagerly awaits the Finance Bill for clarification of the new ground rules. Meanwhile, managers are preparing to launch new gilt trusts, considering the possibilities of both income-oriented and capital-oriented varieties, or to modify their existing trusts.

It is likely to be some time before these trusts come into operation. Some managers think that it may be autumn before the Bill is passed and the stamp of Department of Trade approval has been obtained.

So, time lags apart, everything seems to be going well for the industry. But will a unit trust be the best way for the private investor to get a stake in the gilt market?

Traditionally, offshore gilt funds, which are virtually free from all taxes, have offered a route into the gilt market for the private investor seeking professional management. Under the new proposals, these offshore funds still have the edge over unit trusts in that they pay out income on a gross rather than a net basis, although non-tax paying United Kingdom unit trust holders can claim a refund.

Whether offshore funds prove a cheaper way of investing depends on the level at which unit trust managers pitch their charges. Decisions have not generally been made yet, but most offshore gilt funds have a lower initial charge than unit trusts, as low as 1.25 per cent, although the annual levy is often higher than present unit trust charges.

In the end, of course, it is performance which counts. Although unit trusts will offer thorough on offshore fund or unit trust. Alternatively you can buy gilts through the Post Office, from branches listed on the National Savings Stock Register. The cost is only £1 for the first £250 invested, and 50p for every

£125 after that. The problems with this route are that the number of stocks available is limited to around 50; and that the price prevailing when you apply for the stock cannot be guaranteed.

The advantage of investing directly is that if you hold gilts for a year and a day the proceeds are completely free from capital gains tax, a concession lost if you invest indirectly. Fund managers, though, have always said that active daily management should more than eliminate this handicap.

A gilt unit trust is by no means the only route into the market for the small investor. But if this is the option taken it is a reasonable medium to have a management group that has already proved its investment expertise in this area—with its offshore fund, for instance—or at least one that has a good record with its other trusts.

Now that the unit trust industry has had so many wishes granted—derestriction, on control of charges, exemption from capital gains on the funds and a tax system less punitive towards gilt investments—it seems that the ability to run property unit trusts to complete the investment range.

Sylvia Morris

Can you kindly let me know if I am responsible for accidental injury to an antique lamp sent on approval? I was told that if, after having it at home for a few days, I decided it did not go with my furnishings, I could return it. Nothing was said about insurance cover.

For safety I placed it on a low table in the corner near the television which was out of action at the time. The following day after the television engineer and his assistant had left, I noticed the lamp was chipped and also the silk shade torn. I remembered afterwards hearing a bump while I was in the kitchen so I rang the TV engineers, but was assured their men knew nothing about it. The shop now tells me that I am obliged to buy the lamp, even though damaged. If so, do I get a rebate on the price to allow for its condition? I would naturally prefer to send it back, even if I have to pay the cost of repairs. (AM, London)

Although an item is delivered on approval to a prospective buyer, the responsibility for accidental loss or damage still remains with the seller, so it is up to the seller to see he has insurance cover.

You would be responsible only if the damage to it arose through your own fault or carelessness—for example, if you had knocked it over yourself. You will be obliged to buy the lamp only if you keep it beyond the approval period. If no date was fixed for its return you are deemed to have bought it if you keep it more than a "reasonable" period.

However, as the seller is still responsible for accidental damage occurring during the approval period, you could insist on a rebate. Your suggestion that the TV engineers are responsible is largely circumstantial, but if substantiated, their employers would have to pay the cost of repair. It would be up to the seller to pursue any claim against the TV engineers, not you.

As far as I can see, my wife and I have transferred the joint maximum of £4,000 plus £4,000 during the current financial year, being our full entitlement

Damage to a lamp sent on approval



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Eric Brunet, John Drummond, Vera Di Palma and Ronald Irving

for the years 1978/79 and 1979/80. We have not entered into any decision, and the like, but simply sent cheques from our current account or occasionally building society account. Is this sufficient? And where on our next declaration form do we declare these gifts? Looking at last year's tax return form P1 (1979) I see no space for recording CTT transfers. (JDP, Canterbury)

As you are making an outright gift of cash the drawing of a cheque is sufficient. Capital transfer tax transfers are not included in the annual tax return. A separate capital transfer tax form has to be completed by the donor, stating that the gift is not exempt. As your gifts are exempt it is not necessary to include them.

In the Finance Act 1978 capital gains tax was amended, one of the amendments being that the first £1,000 of gains in any financial year would be tax free. This amendment was made retrospective to the previous year, that is from April 6, 1977. I understood that the tax free allowance for the year 1977/78 if it had not been utilized could be carried forward to the subsequent year, that is, if no capital gains in year 1977/78 then the tax free allowance for 1978/79 would be increased to £2,000. This concession was as applicable for one year only as the date of the Act did not permit me to arrange one's affairs to take benefit of the change. Is this correct? (KRL, Bedfordshire)

My wife and I are planning to supplement our retirement income by letting one of our rooms to a lodger as a bedstead. Can you let us know if it is necessary to have a written agreement? Must a rent book be supplied? If so, where can one obtain these documents? (BF Brighton)

A written tenancy agreement is not essential, although a standard form is readily available at law stations. For purposes of record it is sufficient if you give the tenant a memorandum, or letter, stating the terms of the letting. A rent book is very useful to record payments of rent to prevent any dispute arising. Most stationers sell rent books which generally also contain a printed form of agreement which you can fill in. A rent book is mandatory where rent is payable weekly. It is the duty of the landlord to provide a rent book, or other similar document, for use in respect of the premises. However, where the tenant pays rent monthly, a rent book is not obligatory. Nor is it required if the tenant is provided with both board and lodging. The name and address

of the landlord must be entered on the rent book. Careless enough, although the law requires a landlord to provide the weekly tenant with a rent book, it does not actually require him to enter payments of rent therein.

Why is it so tax-advantageous for a grandfather to covenant money to a grandchild, and for this to be used by the grandchild to pay premiums towards a life assurance policy? (MJE, Herts)

First, of course, if the grandchild has no other income, he or she will be able to claim from the Inland Revenue the standard rate tax paid on the money. Secondly, if the money is used to pay premiums towards a regular premium life policy, in common with other "qualifying" policies, a discount is allowed off the premium—usually the life office collecting the amount of the "discount" direct from the Inland Revenue. It can be argued, therefore, that the Inland Revenue subsidizes your gift in two completely separate ways.

Our children often play on a small recreation ground adjoining the estate on which we live. They require a dog. The dog is being chained and frightened by large dogs which are apparently allowed to wander around on the estate without collars, and often follow our children home. No doubt the dogs are merely playful and friendly but surely there is a law that prevents dog owners allowing their pets to wander at will, particularly after dark? (MD, Taunton)

The owner of a dog must ensure that it wears a collar while on a public highway or any place of public resort. The name and address of the owner must be inscribed on the collar; this rule does not apply while the dog is in question, is being used for sporting purposes or tending cattle. The maximum penalty is £400 fine. Local bye-laws also prohibit dogs being on certain roads without a lead. You may complain to the police or to your local authority

Low

The cost of your car being towed away has recently gone up—£20, plus a daily storage charge of £2 is now required before a car may be extracted from a London police pound. £27 is the provisional fee and it is £30 if you are removed from a motorway.

It is, therefore, of small comfort to frustrated drivers in search of a legal berth to be reminded of the fundamental incompatibility between free passage and parking.

The road user's right has always been that of passing and repassing along the highway. He has no companion right to station himself or his vehicle thereon, although stopping to set down or pick up a passenger or to load or unload his luggage is recognized and generally permitted as a necessary incident to a journey, though in some areas the law's concession is limited to two minutes.

"Parking" is a term known to the law only in relation to "parking places": a car waits, stops or stands but is not parked.

There are but two methods of leaving a car on the highway which are proof against charges of obstruction or some other statutory offence. Either you must park in a parking place—metered, residents', disc-controlled or otherwise defined—and then you must observe its regulations, or else you obtain permission from a traffic warden or policeman to park elsewhere.

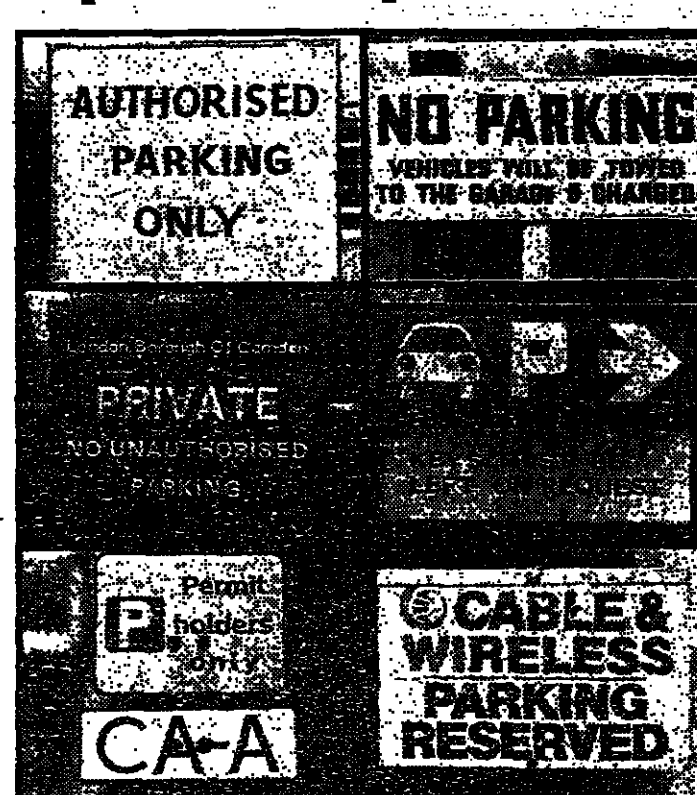
The drawback to the latter course is that officialdom may not oblige, either by not sanctioning the proposed parking or simply by not being on hand when required. If you want to take a chance, put a sweet note on the windscreen.

Most parking offences are now subject to the fixed penalty ticket system administered by traffic wardens, which gives you the opportunity of paying £5 to avoid the risk of a magistrate's court imposing a heavier fine and an order for costs. But the charge of causing a vehicle to stand on a road so as to cause unnecessary obstruction remains the prerogative of the police although a traffic warden may issue an "obstruction" towed away. The maximum fine is £100 but the offence is not subject to disqualification or endorsement.

There is a good deal of law on what amounts to unnecessary

Low

Problem of picking a place to park



obstruction. For example, it has been held that a car left for an unreasonable length of time can cause an unnecessary obstruction even though it causes no actual obstruction. But it is the actual rather than the potential that particularly aggravates the individual.

What do you do about the car across your gateway? The police or a traffic warden will have it moved, but when time is of the essence you are entitled to enforce your right of access to the highway by self-help. It appears that you are and that so long as any damage done to the vehicle was necessary to effect its removal you should not be liable for it.

Reprisals—letting down tyres to smearing a seat with

marmalade—are a different matter; the law would not condone them. If you prefer to go to the local county court, in theory you can, but this remedy is time consuming and could be costly—especially if you employed a solicitor. While not preventing access, a car parked outside your home may still deny you the facility of parking your own vehicle in front of your own front door. There is little you can do about this, although if it appears to have been abandoned, you should get in touch with the police who have the power to remove it. Any "Police notice"—No parking—must be on your own property and painting in your own yellow lines or pavement markings is an offence.

Halldor

Investor's week

The worst could be over

When a chairman dies, shares in his company spring to life; when unemployment peaks, shares break into a gallop; when wars threaten, gold glitters. Big bank profits are said to signal green to a fearful stock market.

The market is still fearful. Textile machinery maker Stone-Platt had its debts "re-scheduled" by bankers working under the eye of the Bank of England.

The important question is

what happens not to one Stone-Platt but to several at a time? Yet City folk are cheering up. They reflect that market turning points are often months in the making, during which the evidence is inconclusive. When we know not which way to turn, buy.

This week the FT index moved from 432.6 to 435.6 as City folk decided that the bad news was not so bad. We are now about half way through the company reporting season and

still the bigger dividends roll up, along with forecasts (when given) that are by no means green with gloom. Reported profits are patchy, which means that some were good.

Babcock & Wilcox saw pre-tax profits slip from £39.5m to £32.5m last year. Dear sterling, strikes and world recession obviously played their part, but it could have been worse. The outlook is grey but not dark enough to stop the dividend rising 20 per cent.

Not surprisingly, London Brick has its annual profits shaved by £1.35m to £12.74m, but again the dividend went up 20 per cent. Apparently, prospects are more favourable than those partly to do with brick. Bowater went ahead £1.3m to £91.3m last year, not exactly a climb from a three-year plateau (inflation unadjusted), but up went the dividend by 50 per cent.

"Euclid" earth-moving people Blackwood House had to report a pre-tax profits crash from £16.43m to £10.87m, but, nothing daunted, the directors raised the dividend 22 per cent. Finally, Croda, seemingly stuck

on a five-year profits paid out nearly 27 more.

All right, inflation is towards 22 per cent but in a month or two have passed; so most is still growing, but the slowing down now Chancellor's target.

Agreed, United States rates to prime reached 20 per cent, but there is no reason why our own minimum loan may be on its way down couple of months' time. A good market in it has nearly always preceded sustained recovery in interest rates. But their investment in the Budget, seem slow plumping for gilt-edged good gilt-edged market necessary, if not a condition, for rising shares.

There are times when to hold our breath. That of them. The bad nearly out. But not quite.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
352p	278p	BTR	15p to 356p	Investment buying
182p	122p	Ladbroke	14p to 148p	Div up 50 pc
148p	122p	Bowring (CT)	5p to 139p	Hopes of bigger bid
187p	120p	Höover A.	14p to 189p	Chmn's statement confident
533p	385p	Cons Gold	7p to 475p	Higher bullion price
128p	104p	Burfat	13p to 114p	First qtr pause
80p	60p	Coral Leisure	13p to 67p	Casino licences opposed
178p	142p	Empire Stores	12p to 142p	Outlook flat
34p	250p	Tricentric	8p to 284p	Stake in Thistle oil
81p	76p	Assoc Eiscuit	3p to 78p	Annual figs disappoint

Fixed interest investment

Don't miss the turn in the gilt-edged market

Yet again life is proving tough for the saver. It is becoming well high impossible for the vast majority of investors to find a savings instrument that will protect their money against the ravages of inflation.

The more adventurous and nimble-footed may, of course, have made killings in the bull market over the past six months, or indeed in other commodities or commodity related investments. But for the investor whose major investment medium has continued to be fixed interest investments of one kind or another a rate of inflation heading fast towards 20 per cent once more has not been this year's happiest development.

If there is any comfort to be had in all this, it comes from what might appear to be a rather strange source so far as financial advice goes. But what was notable in Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget speech a couple of weeks ago was the complete absence of any reference to an

imminent fall in interest rates. In other words, savers are unlikely to be penalized further by the immediate future by a precipitate decline in the rates of return available to them.

Some solace, you might say, when the Government has in fact spent the past two months or so pulling out all the stops to prevent interest rates rising still further, thus denying the saver the opportunity of obtaining a rather more realistic return on his funds. But it is better than nothing.

Predicting the likely course of interest rates is not the easiest of tasks. Were it otherwise, there would be rather more wealthy people around—rather fewer economic analysts trying quietly to forget the abyssal maelstrom they made of their 1979 interest rate predictions.

For those who believe in the solution to the holiday makers' crossword which appeared on April 11, the United States would be higher than those in the United King-

dom and up to the 20 per cent level? The case for continuing to expect some fall in interest rates before too long remains intact, however. The economy has been gradually slowing down for some months now, and that trend should start to become perceptible as we move through the summer months.

Moreover, when the rate of inflation passes its peak—and it should by midsummer—the deceleration in the demand for money should become still more pronounced.

When that happens, the aim of the investor should be to have at least part of his portfolio already invested in marketable fixed interest stocks, rather than left in the bank, the Post Office or the building society. For when interest rates fall not only will he then be locked into a high fixed rate of interest but the capital value of the investment will appreciate, too.

Moving money into market-

able fixed interest investments, is not, of course, without risk, though the risk with government stock is minimized, in the sense that one can be certain—as sure as one can be of anything these days—that the stock will be redeemed at par on the published date of maturity.

Twice before over recent months I have suggested that people should be moving into the gilt-edged market, though without chasing prices much above the levels then ruling. It has not proved an exciting ride, and in some cases could have involved small capital losses or some reduction in income.

The advice remains the same, however, on the grounds that a bumpy ride along the bottom is the price that has to be paid for not missing a turning point in the market. There may not be a major bull market in fixed interest stocks this year but I would be surprised if the market did not move up

to a significantly high at some stage during the year.

Once again, too, I tend to choose stocks of medium-dated range. There is no reason why the investor should conduct his own investment directly for an immediate issue advertisement in the national press or us cheap dealing facilities by the Post Office. If professional advice is worth paying for, because all investment should be related to one's own situation.

The answer for many investors will probably be to funds and for the more adventurous an international interest fund spread. There is no reason why high interest rates no able in a wide variety of currencies.

John Whit

THE LAW LAND COMPANY, LIMITED

GROUP'S BUSINESS—Investment in and development of real property in the United Kingdom and Belgium and property trading in Australia.

	1979	1978
TURNOVER		
Investment	5,148,855	5,161,802
Trading	4,873,883	4,764,346

PROFIT after taxation, minority interest, exceptional items and transfer from capital reserve of £33,000 (1978 £100,000) relating to development properties

	288,614	310,456
EARNINGS per 20p Ordinary Share	0.73p	0.85p
ORDINARY DIVIDEND per share for the year	1.25p	1.10p
	£	£

COST OF ORDINARY DIVIDENDS
Interim payable on 35,329,704 and final payable on 35,367,441 ordinary 20p shares (1978 on 35,329,642)

	443,585	387,836
UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS carried forward	763,148	847,160

PROPERTIES		
Investment	64,138,268	50,647,928
Trading	4,420,723	6,300,488

Investment properties were independently valued at 31 December, 1978, resulting in a net surplus (after a minority interest) of £12,385,688 credited to capital reserve.

Trading properties are stated at aggregate cost, which is lower than aggregate valuation.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London WC2E 7EP

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

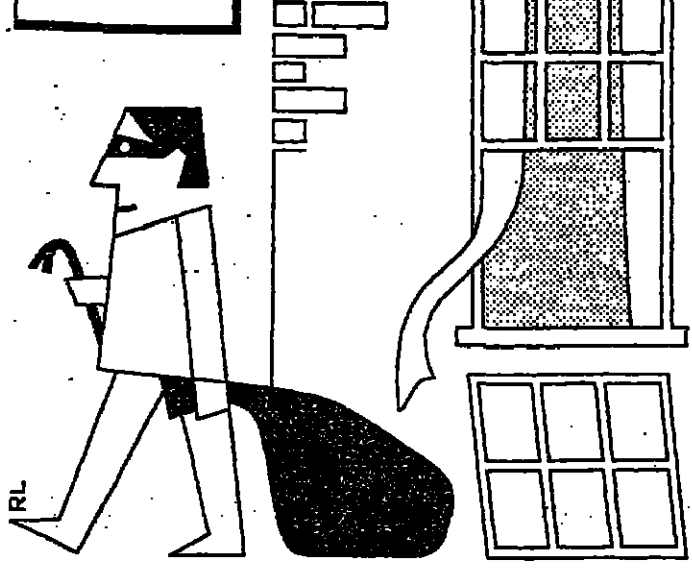
FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

When theft is a real risk

Living in central London and large cities and is almost certainly aware of the high crime rate. The insurance industry has become particularly active for those who live in these areas, not only for burglary but also for theft from the premises is easy.

It is commonplace for insurers to not cover risks unless there is a "professional" person in the house, or a "professional" person in the house, or a "professional" person in the house.

ROOMS TO LET



the insurers are unresponsive to the extent that insurance at all is arranged. However, need not be the case. An Oxford firm of insurance, which for some years has set up a scheme for the "professional" people living in rooms or a

is pretending that the insurance policy covering contents in a private house, but the insurance does not cover a reason-able scheme, arranged by a

of W. W. W. is a pack-agement but can be

First, personal pro-tection against fire and

up to £1,000. The first to be met by the insured

are a number of

as, such as money, con-

theft from an unat-

individual items of value

covered on "all risks"

and any items worth

an £200 each (up to a

of £500) may be pre-

in this way. The pre-

mium is £3 per £200, or part of £200.

Also included in the basic cover, apart from £1,000 worth of personal property, is personal liability insurance, and restricted personal accident insurance (both of which are quite cheap). The bulk of the £15 year premium, therefore, is for the £1,000 belonging cover. This figure can be increased (up to a maximum of £2,500) at a cost of £1 per £100 insured.

This is a simple and straightforward way to obtain cover, subject to the rule that the full value at risk must be insured. However, when there is a claim for the loss of an item (unlike some insurances), only the depreciated value will be paid.

Leaving aside that scheme, if

any valuable items are to be insured sometimes they can be added to the all risks section of the policy, with the insurers being told that they belong to a son or daughter who is living in rented accommodation.

That course, however, means that there is no cover for personal liability since, normally, a household policy covers members of the family only if they are living at home. It might be possible to extend that. Whereas this insurance normally is cheap enough it becomes expensive if it is bought on its own, since the insurance company will apply a minimum premium—which might be £6 or £8.

John Drummond

it preference performance

IAL	A	B	Lloyds Income	90.2	135.9	Prudential/Trustee	90.6	143.2
1 Benson Fins	116.5	175.5	Rowan High Yield	90.2	135.5	Allied/Briggs Indus	90.2	142.8
2 UIC/Fin	108.5	175.5	T&G/Wick Divi	89.9	146.7	Scottish Equitable Unit	90.2	133.9
3 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Rowan High Yield	89.9	146.7	T&G/Cambrian	89.9	128.9
4 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Hill Samuel/Income	89.5	124.4	Henderson/Income & A	89.5	143.3
5 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Rowan High Yield	89.5	124.4	T&G/Buckingham	89.5	143.3
6 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Lloyds Extra Income	88.6	134.5	Bart/Univ Recov	88.6	134.5
7 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	M & G/Extra Yield	88.6	134.5	Canille General	88.6	134.5
8 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	S & P/Select Income	88.6	134.5	North U Grp Trust	88.6	134.9
9 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	S & P/Select Income	88.6	134.5	Tyr Inter Earn	88.6	134.9
10 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Nat West/Pref Inv	88.2	125.2
11 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Arbuthnot Small Cos	88.2	125.2
12 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Brit Spec Sits	88.2	135.1
13 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Schlesinger Mkt Ldr	88.2	133.8
14 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Brannan Status Ch	88.2	176.5
15 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Abey/General	88.2	131.2
16 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Oceanic/Recovery	88.2	130.8
17 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclaytrust Int	88.2	139.9
18 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Univ Gbls Sml Cos	88.2	170.4
19 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Schlesinger UK Gwth	88.2	138.0
20 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Canor Recovery	88.2	130.8
21 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Oceanic/Income	88.2	132.3
22 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Int'l Int & Growth	88.1	113.5
23 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Reliance/Sektorde	78.7	109.7
24 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	OVERSEAS	145.9	186.5
25 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	M&G/Australasian	145.9	186.5
26 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Henderson/Aust	140.4	186.5
27 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	M&G/Far East	124.4	186.5
28 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclay/Univ	124.4	186.5
29 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Arbuthnot Foreign	119.7	146.0
30 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Cosmopolitan Overseas	118.5	126.5
31 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Sec Sel Univ Gwth	118.5	146.0
32 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Chiefman Int	116.3	113.1
33 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Rishopgate Inter	116.4	164.1
34 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	CT Far East & Gen	112.6	139.9
35 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Arbuthnot East & Int	112.6	139.9
36 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	S&P/South East Asia	112.1	135.5
37 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Int'l Pacific	110.6	110.6
38 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Crainmont Can	107.4	139.5
39 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	CT Win O'ceas	107.4	139.5
40 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	A Gibbs P Est & Gen	110.3	113.1
41 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	James Finlay Inter	100.3	124.9
42 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Brit Far East	102.1	131.9
43 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Oceanic/Overseas	102.4	131.9
44 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	CT International	100.9	126.5
45 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	M&G/European	100.9	126.5
46 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Targ-Scot/Am & Gen	100.4	137.9
47 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Schlesinger US Sml Cos	100.4	137.9
48 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Arbuthnot Amer	100.4	137.9
49 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	S&P/US Growth	100.4	137.9
50 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Crescent American	100.4	137.9
51 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Bridge Inter	100.4	137.9
52 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Grievson/Endeavour	100.4	137.9
53 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Arbuthnot Nth Amer	100.4	137.9
54 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclay/Pacific	100.4	137.9
55 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Gartmore Inter	100.4	137.9
56 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Mercury International	100.4	137.9
57 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	CT US & General	100.4	137.9
58 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Gartmore American	100.4	137.9
59 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	M&G/American	100.4	137.9
60 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Brig Amercan & Gen	100.4	137.9
61 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	A/Gibbs Sec of Amcn	100.4	137.9
62 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	New Court Int	100.4	137.9
63 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Brannan Int Growth	100.4	137.9
64 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Brannan N American	100.4	137.9
65 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Brannan C Int & Gen	100.4	137.9
66 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Schlesinger American	100.4	137.9
67 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	S & P/Universal Growth	100.4	137.9
68 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	A-Hamro Internat	100.4	137.9
69 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Lloyds American	100.4	137.9
70 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	S & P/Overseas	100.4	137.9
71 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Lloyds Worldwld Grth	100.4	137.9
72 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Franklin Int Grwth	100.4	137.9
73 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Swart American Fd	100.4	137.9
74 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Brannan Sheld	100.4	137.9
75 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	M&G/General	100.4	137.9
76 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Grievson/Barrington	100.4	137.9
77 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	M&G/Secord	100.4	137.9
78 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Emson & Dunsley	100.4	137.9
79 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Quilter/Quadrant	100.4	137.9
80 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	General/General	100.4	137.9
81 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	T&G/Gen Fund	100.4	137.9
82 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Antony Gibbs Int Euro	100.4	137.9
83 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Rowan Secord	100.4	137.9
84 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	British Life Special	100.4	137.9
85 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Target Special Sits	100.4	137.9
86 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Target/Target	100.4	137.9
87 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	M&G/General	100.4	137.9
88 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	A-Hamro 2nd Sml Cos	100.4	137.9
89 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Albion Growth & Inc	100.4	137.9
90 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclay/Univ	100.4	137.9
91 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Albion Growth & Inc	100.4	137.9
92 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclay/Univ	100.4	137.9
93 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Albion Growth & Inc	100.4	137.9
94 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclay/Univ	100.4	137.9
95 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Albion Growth & Inc	100.4	137.9
96 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclay/Univ	100.4	137.9
97 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Albion Growth & Inc	100.4	137.9
98 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclay/Univ	100.4	137.9
99 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Albion Growth & Inc	100.4	137.9
100 UIC/Fin	105.1	165.1	Royal Trust Income	88.2	114.6	Barclay/Univ	100.4	137.9

The tables show the value on April 1 of £100 invested 12 months ago (A) and three years ago (B), income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer prices.

Supplies by Planned Savings, 156-158 Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

Stock markets

Properties and oils find favour

The end of the three-week Easter account was marked by a basically firm undertone for equities. Although business was no better than moderate, the oil and property sectors were the main drivers of the market. The FT Index, which drifted slowly upwards until after lunch, received a boost after the Government announced that it would increase the rate of interest to 11.5% after the Easter holiday.

Most of the blue chip stocks saw increases ranging from 1p for Becton Dickinson to 12p for Unilever which goes ex dividend on Monday at 408p. ICI gained 2 1/2 to 372p but Glaxo, whose interim figures are due on Monday, dipped by the same amount to 242p. Fisons added 5p to 274p after the annual report, while press mentions added 4p to Turner and Newall and 1 1/2p to Pilkington. ICI added 1 1/2p to 372p.

Glaxo had improved earlier in the day by 1 1/2p for shorts. The FT Index for the day closed at 1,116.5, up from 1,114.5 at the start of the day. The FT 100 Index closed at 1,116.5, up from 1,114.5 at the start of the day.

In equities, where there was end-of-account selling, some of the sharpest rises were seen in properties, and a number of oil stocks.

because of the independent contractors' strike with the price up by 75 to 76p.

Among stocks which exhibited special features, Coral Leisure was hit by news that the police would oppose the renewal of four of the group's London casino licences. The share price fell 6p to 67p while S. Hoffmann, which received a higher bid from Australian group, Burns Philp, gained 7p to 89p, 1p above the new offer of the Marsh and McLennan bid price. Renewed suggestions that the company would be sold in the afternoon leaving the price 2p for C. T. Bowering would be

The Savory Mill engineering director, a 180-page reference work makes no bones about the predicament of engineering this year—and next. However there will be a big growth in business in defence, Central Electricity Generating Board work and mining equipment. Dobson Park, and Dougan, in the last named while Babcock, Henderson and Robinson stand out in electricity.

down at 139p. But Imperial Group's announcement that it would report by May 20 on the Howard Johnson bid kept the price steady at 78p.

The electrical sector once again had a busy day with Ferranti gaining 1p to 485p, Decca adding 2p to the ordinary shares and 2p to the 'A'.

Brokers' renewed enthusiasm for the major property stocks in a couple of circulars pushed Land Securities up by 17p to 312p and Bannerman 'A' by 30p to 352p. MEPC showed a 9p gain to 202p. Great Portland went up by 9p to 233p and Stock Conversion rose 12p to 370p.

Mines' prices drifted off all day and only Cons Gold bucked the trend by advancing 2p to 475p. KITZ was unchanged at 363p.

Equity turnover for April 10 was 12.6% (number

Among the spring reductions at the Reject Shops are a selection of planters in various sizes. The extra large size is £27.75 (from £8.99), large £25.69 (£8.69), medium £24.39 (£5.10) and small £23.25 (£3.75). London branches are at Brompton Road, Tottenham Court Road and in Bournes; others are at Brighton, Watford, Kingston and Waltham.

g
3 9161
chester
4 1234

1

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CRETE SPRING
Why shiver nude on the beach and
pay it cheaply in the warm?
£119 one w
£149 two w
light departs Garwick May 1
masters and room with breakfast
HOTEL ICAROS-AGHIA
VILLAROOMS-AGHIA GAR

price does not include fuel or
Sunned Holidays
455 Fulham Road, L.C.
Tel.: 01-351 2366 (24hr)
AETA member

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

**CYPRUS OFFERS
SPECIAL "KNOCKOUT"
PRICES**

MR. RHODES: MYKONOS
 vacations of up to £30.00 per
 person. Available on departures
 April, May and June. For
 reservations and details, ring
KYPROS HOLIDAYS
CAMDEN HIGH STREET

ETE WITH VENTURA
s, taverns, pensions and
ments, ideally situated for
to enjoy the best of this
tiful island, extra savings
re parties, children and
year season bookings. Phone
your value-packed brochure

ATOL 1170 BD

FUR SALE

NIKON-PENTAX
OLYMPUS-CANON

cras, lenses and accessories
some of the lowest UK
prices. Amazing stocks of all
types of photographic equip-
ment. Personal service at Epping

CENTRE High Wood
Usage, Adults (re-
furb.) Airp. No. 300
Phone West Drayton 42604
48 sq. yds. (incl. 12 sq.
yard buying club) (Personal
staff facilities for overseas
store).

SISTA CARPETS LTD.
Warehouse clearance of car-
pet quality velvet pile. 13
yds. £3.75 per sq. yd.
10 yds. £2.95 per sq. yd.
Carpa hand-wearing cord
£2.95 sq. yd. (All excluding
VAT)

**534-6 Fulham Road,
Parsons Green, S.W.6.
Tel. 7351
48 sq. yd. fitting service
London's largest independent
supplier of plain carpeting.**

GREAT WAPPING WINE SALE

we still have 1,000s of cases which we have marked at very low prices. Visit us now to see old stocks put to rest before you buy.

For full list of wines, Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Calling Thursday at 9 p.m.

GREAT WAPPING WINE CO.,
Wapping High Street, E.1.
Tel: 01-488 0488, 9.

**RETE 2 WEEKS FOR
THE PRICE OF 1**
Special offer for selected
holidays on 15th April.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Printed and
Limited at
Gray's Inn
England. T
12-4/71.
Registered at